THE GENESEE FARMER.

Agriculture is the most Healthy and Honorable, as it is the most Natural and Useful pursuit of Man.

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THE PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

On no subject do people at large more need instruction than on that of preventing disease, or of *preserving health*. Believing that a cheap publication placed within the reach of all, is the proper medium through which to enlighten the popular understanding, we shall offer no apology for introducing the discussion of this important topic in our columns. The writer has spent the two last summers in the Southern States, and has very recently visited the western country, and searched after the causes of cholera in the cities of Detroit, Sandusky, Springfield, Chillicothe, Portsmouth, Cincinnati, Maysville, and elsewhere. There is a large farm on the Sciota bottoms, between Columbus and Circleville devoted to the cultivation of broom corn, on which thirty-five hands were attacked with the cholera, which proved fatal to thirty-four of their number. The fatality at Sandusky was only a little less, when the pestilence was at the acme of its intensity.

We had occasion to study this malady during its prevalence in the city of Buffalo in the years 1832 and '34, as a practicing physician. It is not our purpose to write an article for the perusal of the profession; nor to review any of the several ingenious theories invented to account for the production of this or any other malignant disorder. It is enough to say that we do not believe that any excess or deficiency in atmospheric electricity, nor the growth of microscopic fungi in the human system, will account for the killing of thirty-four persons out of thirty-five attacked with cholera on one plantation, and the escape of all others on healthy farms hard by. In a word, we believe that cholera, plague, ship fever, yellow fever and fever and ague are the results of *local causes*, which in most cases can be removed to the inestimable advantage of the human family. There has not been a single case of cholera in any city or village in the large State of Georgia this season. Something like this complaint has prevailed on one or two rice plantations in the Savannah swamps. Cholera was very severe early in the summer on the Mississippi from New Orleans upward.

In 1817, says the London Times, "the overflow of the river Ganges had swelled to a greater height than usual the annual inundation of the marshy plains adjacent. Cities and villages appeared like houses in the midst of a temporary ocean, covered with innumerable boats, and traversed even by vessels of 100 tons burthen. The whole country round Jessore was one sheet of water, and those jungly marshes, known as the Sunderlands, which are intersected by the numberless streams forming the delta of the Ganges, lay steaming in a moist calm air, neither quite overflowed, nor yet quite dry, a hot-bed of putrescent miasma.

"It was under such circumstances, aggravated by the heats of August, that the first seizure occurred at Jessore. The mortality spread rapidly among the population, afflicting chiefly the miserable Pariahs, who earn, by excessive toil under a vertical sun, only about 2½d a day, and who live in squalid hovels, crowded and damp, in the filthiest quarters of the town. In a few weeks 10,000 souls, a sixth of the population, had perished. The civil courts were closed, business was suspended, and the wealthier inhabitants fled in crowds to the country. Within a month the disease broke out in Calcutta, about 100 miles to the south-west, brought, as some say, by fugitives from Jessore: originating spontaneously, as others suppose, from the same cause in both places. Here, also, it committed fearful ravages, destroying daily 200 persons. Its migratory character soon became terribly apparent; within a few weeks it had devastated every town and village within an area of several thousand square miles, from Sylhet in the east, to Cuttack in the west, and from the mouth of the Ganges upward to its confluence with the Jumna."

In coming from Southern to Northern cities, we were forcibly struck with the lack of cleanliness in the latter where cholera has most prevailed, as compared with the neatness of those at the South where rigid sanitary measures have *prevented* the disease. It is not pleasant to speak in terms which imply censure of one's fellow citizens in any city or place; but when he sees his neighbor's house on fire, and knows that the whole family are asleep under its roof, it is his duty to cry aloud, even if it shall disturb the quiet slumber of the whole neighborhood. The germs of pestilence in a city are precisely like sparks of fire on the roof of an old building, or "like the little leaven which leaveneth the whole lump."

Many a good man and many a good family have been poisoned to death within the last six months by drinking impure water and breathing impure air, which impurities were as removable as they were fatal. It was *bad water* more than a contaminated atmosphere that killed the thirty-four persons on the Sciota farm which we visited. If one were to immerse rotten potatoes or spoilt meat in water, and

then drink it, or use the water for culinary purposes, the common sense and general observation of all would lead them to expect sickness to follow such a course of conduct. Now, in hot climates and in the summer season in cold ones, the earth is covered with decaying vegetable and animal substances. To speak plainly, in cities, villages and in and around many houses, barns and stables, these organic matters are concentrated till they become hot-beds of pestilence. As the elements of disease are invisible, are volatile, and often not appreciated by any sense, families may poison themselves and neighbors without knowing it We spent a day in exploring the by-ways, alleys, back yards, cellars of unoccupied dwellings, ponds and pools of Sandusky. It stands on a level, or nearly level plain, and is underlaid with strata of lime rock, which comes near to the surface. When full justice shall be done to lime that abounds in organic remains, in producing a luxuriant growth of vegetables for sustaining animal life, the discovery will be made that inasmuch as plants and animals do not live always, their decomposition must in the end be equal to their organization. In a word, without the light and aid of science, to modify and control the decay of animal and vegetable substances, all rich farming districts must be sickly in summer and autumn.

There is a great deal of well water in this city, (Rochester,) and Western New York, which is not so good as filtered rain water for domestic use. If drank or otherwise taken into the stomach, it should be first purified. How this can be most economically done, will be fully explained in future numbers of this journal. Good health is above all price in value. Whole communities should cordially unite in all wise measures for its preservation. Believing, after considerable study and close observation, that half or three-fourths of the summer complaints, if not those of winter, *may be prevented*, we shall take pleasure in developing those physical laws of the human system and of the organized matter by which it is nourished, free from all medical technicalities. Few have duly considered the very limited knowledge of poisons, which the masses in any country now possess. This popular ignorance of the Laws of Health should be banished from this Republic, for it leads to sad and deplorable results.

PREPARE FOR WINTER.

There is much to be done in the fall by every farmer, to render all comfortable through the winter. Sheds need repairing, or new ones should be built. Apples, potatoes and garden vegetables need attention. If not already secured from frost, no time ought to be lost in protecting them from the same. Bank up the cellar, have a good supply of fire wood under cover, and see that all stables and yards are ready for use. Remember that to a considerable degree, warm shelter for domestic animals is equivalent to food. If exposed to storms and severe cold, they will need thirty per cent more forage to carry them well through till May than they will if properly housed and fed. In addition to this their manure can be all saved and turned to a valuable account next season. By all means keep your dung heaps under shelter, that they may lose nothing by leaching. Cattle, horses, hogs and sheep are most profitable, when one is sure that he saves from the possibility of loss all the matter voided by them in the course of the fall and winter.

The excretions formed by the consumption of 100 pounds of corn, oats or hay, will add 150 to 200 pounds to the corn, oat or hay crop of the next year, if skillfully managed. The first thing is to save and make all the manure which one reasonably can, and then study to obtain the largest practical gain from this raw material applied to the soil. Not a year passes in which fertilizers worth several millions are not wasted in the United States. Think of these immense losses, and set a better example to your brother farmers. Demonstrate to them that you save every pound of dung and urine that falls in your stables, yards and fields.

Make provision for watering stock conveniently, if your premises lack in that regard.

While preparing for winter, forget not to add a few choice books to your agricultural library, for the whole family to read and improve in useful knowledge.

OXALIS CRENATA.

A paper was recently read before the London Society of Arts, received from Baron de Suarce, on the Oxalis Crenata, specimens of which were exhibited.

The Oxalis Crenata has been known to the scientific agriculturists of Europe for some years. It is a tubercle, the culture of which, however, upon a large scale, has been little practiced. This tubercle is stated by Baron de Suarce (who has cultivated about two acres and a half of it upon his own estate in the south of France,) to possess a larger degree of nutriment than most of the farinaceous plants which form the basis of human food in our climate. The total weight of the crop produced upon two acres and a half cultivated by him, was ten tons, from which three tons of flour were obtained.

From the stems of the plants, which may be cut twice a year, and may be eaten as a sallad or spinach, ninety gallons of a strong acid were obtained, which, when mixed with three times its bulk of water, was well adapted for drink. The acid, if fermented and brought to an equal degree of acidity with vinegar, is superior to the latter when used for curing or preserving meat, as it does not render it hard, or communicate to it a bad flavor.

The flour obtained from the Oxalis Crenata is superior to that obtained from the potato, maize or buckwheat, as it makes an excellent light bread when mixed in the proportion of one-fourth with corn flour; this is not the case with potato, maize or buckwheat flour.

The Baron concludes his paper by expressing his willingness to make any further communication to the society on this subject that they might desire, as he would consider it a great happiness to be enabled, with the aid of the society, to introduce into England the culture of the tubercle, which seems destined to become a source of food for the lower classes, more precious perhaps than even the potato.

In reply to a series of questions, the Baron stated that the Oxalis Crenata came originally from South America—that it is hardy and unaffected by change of temperature, and grows readily in any soil, it being difficult when once introduced to eradicate it.

The thanks of the meeting were presented to the author for his communication.—*Artisan.*

THE PHILOSOPHY OF TILLAGE.

One of the editors of this journal contributed to the Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society for 1848, an essay on the "*Philosophy of Tillage*," which it is believed will be read with interest by thousands of our subscribers who do not have access to the Transactions, if copied into the Farmer. Most of the essay, if not the whole of it, will appear in this and the succeeding number. Its design is to prompt young persons *to think*—to reason—to study questions of great practical utility. Young friends, go beyond the mere surface of your profession. Dig into it with a resolute purpose to achieve distinction, and master the several sciences that relate to rural affairs. Investigate the nature and properties of *things*, and the natural laws that govern them, whether they exist in the form of solid rocks, of invisible gases, loose friable soils, growing plants, walking animals, or rotting manure. It is *things* and *natural laws* with which the farmer has to do. Read carefully, understand these, and your honest toil will be more agreeable, more honorable and more useful to yourself and to the world.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF TILLAGE.

BY DANIEL LEE, M. D.

The art of transforming soil into bread, is one of the oldest in the world. Old as it is, the operation has hardly begun to excite that deep interest and universal study which all bread-eaters, at some future day, will bestow on a subject of such vital importance. Americans now experience no pressing necessity for improving the art of tillage. Although not urgent, this necessity really exists, and it is growing upon the country much faster than is appreciated.

After taking a calm survey of our farming operations in the southern, western, middle and northern States, I am constrained to believe that two-thirds of the tillage now in progress throughout the Union, is conducted on a system which, slowly or rapidly, as the case may be, impairs the natural fertility of the soil. In the planting States, the process of exhaustion is greatly promoted by excessive plowing and hoeing, and an increased degree of solar heat and light, which hastens the decomposition and consumption of vegetable mold, and of all the soluble mineral elements of cultivated plants. Improved plows, cultivators, and other implements, have been placed in the hands of millions of industrious laborers, to scratch, skin, and bleed the virgin soil for a few years, which, with the assistance of a bright, burning sun, and washing rains, soon consummates a very satisfactory degree of general desolation. When one plantation ceases to yield a profit on the labor employed in its culture, it is deserted, and a new one opened by felling the native forest.

This impoverishing system of agriculture is by no means peculiar to the cotton and tobacco growing States. No State in the Union is exempt from its blighting effects. Everywhere farmers claim, and freely exercise the right to skim the cream off their lands, and pick the bones of their mother Earth, for the sake of the almighty dollar. "Posterity has done nothing for them;" and their duty to leave the soil in any State, as rich as they found it, to feed and clothe an ever increasing population, is not generally recognized. The twenty-two millions of people now in the United States, act on the principle that it is wise and just to compel the forty-four millions that will be here twenty-five years hence, to give twice as much hard work for their bread, wool, cotton, flax, and hemp, as their fathers gave; or to emigrate into the wilderness, as many of their fathers did. Nothing is better known to practical farmers, than the fact, that the poorer land is made by excessive and unwise cropping, the more labor it takes to grow one hundred bushels of wheat, or one hundred bales of cotton. Any system of agriculture which impairs the productiveness of a field in the course of twenty-five years, will compel the next generation to give more sweat for bread; or seek new fields over which the plowshare of industrious, semi-savage money-hunters, has never passed. Is it not plain, that if twenty millions of people may now rightfully exhaust, to the last possible degree, one-third of the farming lands in the States, forty millions, a quarter of a century hence, may rightfully exhaust the other two-thirds.

Great industry and mechanical skill, in consuming and wasting the elements of bread and meat which a kind Providence has placed on and near the surface of the earth, are more praised than they deserve. We are too much mere physical machines; at once over-working our hands and brutifying our intellects, to the positive injury of the human family, and for no real benefit to the inheritors of our property. If we can contrive to leave our children a reasonable surface of good farming land, we need not be at the trouble of converting its soil into current gold for them. Give them a thorough knowledge of the laws of nature, by which one kernel of corn produces a thousand, and the toil required to effect this result, will be no more than the laws of health, of bodily strength and comfort, demand. A reasonable amount of manual labor, a little sweating of the face, will sweeten the bread and sweeten the sleep of any person

It is difficult to study closely the agriculture of a nation and the philosophy of tillage, and not be deeply impressed with the importance of developing *aright* the moral and intellectual as well as the physical Man. It is not enough that a few cultivators in every State be well educated, in the largest and best sense of the term. The whole rural industry equally needs the direction of cultivated reason. Without this, there will be a prodigious waste of muscular strength, and a still more disastrous loss of the elements of all crops. That portion of the substance of a soil which enters the roots of cultivated plants, circulates through their capillary tubes, and is finally assimilated into their tissues, stems, leaves and seeds, is very liable to be lost, by something like "a slip between the cup and the lip." Without some knowledge of the science of rural economy, and of the philosophy of tillage, no one can duly appreciate the extent of this loss of fertilizing atoms which in truth never enter into the composition of the crop. It is the leading object of this essay to explain how this loss of the elements of bread and meat takes place; and to suggest the best process for avoiding it.

In the first place I desire to impress upon the mind of the reader the fact, that the plow, the harrow, the cultivator, and the hoe, with which the earth is tilled, neither add any matter to, nor take any away from the surface operated on. And yet, without plowing, or tillage of some kind, no one can long grow cereal plants, potatoes, cane, tobacco, or cotton. Tillage, as is apparent, does work indirectly a material change in the soil, although nothing is added directly

to it by the hand of the cultivator. What is this important *change*, which so uniformly follows the skilful use of rural implements, and which would not ensue, if no plowing or tillage was performed? The proper answer to this question, is the first thing we have to study.

Before plowing, the ground is comparatively compact and impervious to air. After it has been well plowed and harrowed, it is exceedingly porous and mellow, to the depth which the implements have penetrated. The atmosphere over every field and elsewhere, always contains several gaseous bodies, called oxygen, or vital air, nitrogen, or azote, carbonic acid, and occasional traces of ammonia, and volatile compounds of phosphorus, sulphur and chlorine. These gaseous substances, with the addition of a few earthy substances, like pure flint, iron, lime, potash, soda, and magnesia, make up the whole weight of all vegetables and animals. Technically speaking, *a soil* is formed by the intimate union of pure mold, derived from partialiy decayed leaves, trees, grass, weeds, the bodies of insects, and all other vegetable or animal matters, with pure clay, sand, and other incombustible earths. The proportions of mold, sand, clay, &c., vary indefinitely. Experience has demonstrated the interesting fact, that a soil which is annually plowed and hoed, and from which all the plants that grow are removed, loses its mold, or organic matter quite rapidly. If the ground be well cultivated, and no vegetable whatever be allowed to grow therein, the consumption or decomposition of the remains of former vegetation, will still go on quite as fast as it would, provided the surface were shaded by a crop. Indeed, my own opinion is, founded on what I have seen in Georgia and South Carolina, that organic matter in a naked plowed and hoed field, will be consumed, literally burnt up, much faster than will mold, or similar organized matter, shaded by a forest of trees, or a forest of thick corn or cotton. How tillage hastens the consumption of mold, and the solution of the before comparatively insoluble salts, which appear as *ashes* when we burn wood or cultivated plants, deserves particular notice.

A cubic inch of hard wood, like a cubic inch of hard earth, will imbibe little or no gas or air. By a curious law of nature, a cubic inch of charcoal will absorb and condense within its innumerable cavities, ninety cubic inches of ammonia. It will also condense other gases and vapors. In garden culture, and first rate field tillage, the soil is thoroughly mellowed, and rendered remarkably *porous*.

Now let us see what nature does, man having done his part. The atmospheric air, which is twenty-one per cent of oxygen, penetrates as far as the plow did, and is largely condensed in the pores of the soil. During the day, if the air is comparatively dry and the sun shines, a pretty rapid evaporation will ensue. Instead of drying a well cultivated surface, as it would a compact one, moisture freely ascends from the subsoil, by capillary attraction, to fill the void above. In this ascent of water, is brought up whatever soluble gases, mold, and salts of potash, lime, etc., rain or snow water had taken out of the surface soil in its previous descent. If the ground be covered with vegetables, a large share of this ascending water will enter their roots, ascend to their leaves, and there escape as a vapor into the atmosphere; leaving behind those salts and gases reqaired to organize and bring up the plant. If no vegetation exists and covers the ground, the water evaporates as it reaches the surface, leaving all involatile salts behind, and discharging all gasses into the air. At night, and when the atmosphere is quite damp and the soil dry the latter condenses dew or vapors, as the case may be, preparatory to feeding crops.

A due degree of solar heat, light, moisture, and of *condensed* oxygen, around minute particles of the debris of plants in tilled ground, greatly promotes the chemical combination of this oxygen with the carbon in the mold, or the remains of plants.

When mold is thus consumed, this oxygen and carbon form the gas called carbonic acid; the presence of which in water enables it to dissolve common limestone. This mineral (carbonate of lime) is quite insoluble in distilled water. All rain water contains a little carbonic acid as it falls, which prepares it to dissolve the inorganic food of plants. To raise large crops, it is needful for water to have a little more of this gas than the atmosphere can furnish. Manure and decaying vegetables will yield this in mellow soils.

As not far from one-half of the dry weight of all plants, and some forty per cent of all animals is *carbon*, it may be a favor to readers whose knowledge of chemistry is very limited, to say a few words about this element. If wood, straw, coffee, wheat, sugar, oil, starch, or lean meat, be slowly burnt, with the air nearly all excluded, on the principle of a coalpit, *coal* will be formed. This coal is *carbon*. The simple element is the same in anthracite and bituminous coal, as in coal produced from a crust of bread. In burning, this carbon unites chemically with vital air, called oxygen, in the proportion of six parts by weight of carbon, to sixteen of oxygen; which, together make twenty-two parts of an invisible, heavy gas, called *carbonic acid*.

If we examine the air thrown out of the lungs of a man or other animal for this gas, it will be found to contain one hundred times more carbonic acid, than it did when inhaled into the lungs. As animals breathe night and day during their whole lives, and are ever expelling carbon from their organs of respiration, it is obvious they must supply carbon to their circulating blood, in their food, at short intervals. On comparing the dry weight of all the matter excreted from the system by the bowels and kidneys, with that taken into the stomach, the weight of the latter exceeds that of the former by more than half.

From some experiments which I have made, I have reason to believe that the excretions of birds when dried, do not exceed twenty per cent of the dry matter eaten by them. If we examine the bubbles of gas that rise so freely on the surface of fermenting beer, in the large tubs of breweries and distilleries, it will be found to be carbonic acid; and it is often used to convert pearlash into saleratus; or the carbonates of potash and soda into the bicarbonates of those alkalies.

There is then, a natural tendency, or rather a natural law, by the force of which oxygen gas combines with carbon in the combustion of carbonaceous bodies, in all respiration, in all fermentation, and in the rotting of all organized substances. The reader will get a clearer idea of the part which carbon plays in the economy of vegetable and animal life, by a short explanation of the other constituents united with it, in organizing the seeds and other parts of plants. The other elements of what is called "organic matter," are nitrogen or azote, hydrogen and oxygen;

although phosphorus, sulphur and chlorine might with propriety be included among the volatile or gaseous elements of bread and meat. I am not entirely satisfied with all that books say on this subject; but I do not wish to discuss debatable points in this connection.

Woody fibre, gum, sugar, starch and oil, which constitute so large a portion of all vegetables, are composed of carbon and the elements of water alone. The elements of water are oxygen and hydrogen, chemically combined in the ratio of eight parts by weight of the former to one of the latter. And here permit me to remark that, to secure perfect *uniformity* in the properties and character of all chemical compounds, like pure water, all acids, alkalies, pure alcohol, and such organized bodies as starch, wood, sugar, oil and gum, the quantity of elementary atoms which enter into the composition of each compound substance *must be fixed* by a uniform and ever active law. For the proper government of matter, the Creator has established many laws, and among others that known as "chemical affinity." In the growth or organization of all living things, and in the dissolution or disorganization of the same, the natural affinity of elementary atoms, by which they unite and form various compounds, presents to the intelligent farmer a most useful and interesting study. As all natural laws which govern the results of tillage, are in truth the unchanging and ever enduring laws of God, I have long felt it to be a duty to impress upon the minds of my fellow citizens, in more States than one, the importance of teaching the Sciences which elucidate these laws, to every child that has a life to support or health to preserve. It is difficult for me to witness the decay of vegetable and animal substances, even now in the winter season at the South, and mark the bilious diseases, *cholera* and other destroying maladies, engendered by poisoning the atmosphere and rendering the water impure, and not feel deeply on the subject of removing the popular ignorance of the laws of vegetable and animal life. This ignorance is as unnecessary as it is deplorable. As a native son of New York, I beg permission to express at this point, the pride and glory I have in common with others, which are so justly awarded to the Common Schools, Public Libraries, and all other educational institutions of the Empire State. The noble liberality of her citizens can only be appreciated when seen at a distance, and surrounded by shades and influences which I shall not describe.

Beside carbon and the elements of water, all plants and all animals contain more or less of the simple gas called nitrogen in an organized form, in their respective *tissues*. Organic chemists and physiologists are still disputing the question, whether this element, which constitutes 71 per cent. of common air, is derived by growing plants and animals in any degree, directly from the atmosphere. The weight or balance of evidence is against the supposition; although there are not wanting facts and circumstances sufficient to raise a reasonable doubt in the matter. However this question may be ultimately decided, there is no dispute in regard to the fertilizing power of nitrogeneous compounds, among practical farmers. Nor is it improbable that nascent nitrogen, evolved from decomposing mold, vegetables, and manure in soils, whether combined with hydrogen to form ammonia or not, is better suited to the nourishment of plants than is atmospheric nitrogen. The progress and presence of one chemical action, like the rotting of vegetables in soils, will induce others that would not occur under different circumstances. Before studying the process by which decaying mold and other organic substances, render common limestone and the before insoluble silicates of potash, soda and magnesia, soluble in water, I desire to call attention to the fact, that sulphur, phosphorus and chlorine in combination with hydrogen, are apt to rise into the atmosphere from rotting substances, and become lost to the agriculturist. As a general rule, cultivated plants, and all vegetables contain a small per centage of sulphur, phosphorus, nitrogen and chlorine. The cabbage tribe, the seeds of leguminous plants, like peas and beans, and those of wheat, rye, corn and other cereals, most abound in the simple elements named. In an egg these elements are more concentrated than in any other organized form. A bad egg loses weight rapidly, notwithstanding its stoney covering. Its shell is really perforated with pores; and the expansion of the gases, eliminated by the decomposition of its contents, forces them through these minute apertures. In the course of time very little beside the shell will be left. That rotten eggs, when broken, will emit very offensive gases, every farmer's son knows. These gases are compounds of sulphur, phosphorus, nitrogen and chlorine with *hydrogen*, which is the lighest known gas. It is well to consider all these exceedingly volatile atoms, which can all escape from the shell of a hen's egg without breaking it, in the form of a live chick, just hatched. When the bird comes out of the shell, no phosphorus, no sulphur, no nitrogen, no chlorine is left. If this chicken be killed and placed to rot under a hill of corn, and there emit its gases in well mellowed earth, these gases would aid much in making corn, out of which a hen would rejoice to make a new egg. Matter is wholly indestructible; and it will always require lime to form the shell of an egg, and all the precise elements found in the little bones, flesh, brain, nerves and downy covering of the bird, to organise this living being, to the end of time. I desire every school boy to understand *why* a hen can make worms, grass hoppers and mice into good eggs, and cannot do as much if fed upon white pine saw dust alone. Saw dust is organized matter, but not the organized elements of a chicken. It contains not the lime to form a shell, and not the sulphur, phosphorus and nitrogen demanded in an organized condition to form the egg and make the chicken.

No cultivated plant needs richer land than cabbage; and no one organizes more nitrogen, sulphur, phosphorus and chlorine in its tissues. When it rots no plant more contaminates the atmosphere. Hens, turkeys and ducks rejoice to eat it. Without smelling the fumes of muriatic and sulphurous acids, I think the reader should be satisfied that compounds of chlorine and sulphur, as well as those of nitrogen and phosphorus, are quite volatile, and liable to waste.

It may be interesting to a few readers, to know that, some swamps in Georgia and the adjoining States are comparatively healthy, and some extremely sickly. A chemical test for sulphuretted hydrogen in the air near a swamp, determines its salubrity or unhealthiness. If plants analagous to cabbage flourish and rot there, poisoning the atmosphere like an ocean of liquid, decomposing eggs, the settler must retire from the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen,

and other mephitic gases. On the contrary, if cyprus, pine, and plants that contain but a trifle of nitrogen, sulphur and phosphorus, grow and decay, there is little or no danger. The same vegetable and animal substances that poison the air when they rot, will poison water with equal facility. All gases that escape into the atmosphere from decomposing mold or vegetation, which often cause sickness where large tracts of prairie are broken, are condensed, or soluble in rain and other water. If tillage did not largely increase the decomposition, and of course consumption of organic matter in soils, it is inconceivable how the plowing of prairies should augment disease. [*To be Continued.*]

NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

Horace Greely, at our State Fair says, "it was sad to see so many unintellectual faces there." One would have supposed that after having escaped the *cearments* of the city, friend Greely would have felt in such good humor with the throng at our great rural festival, as to have formed a more liberal judgment, the more especially, as it is but a few short months since Mr. G. complained how hard it was to find an honest face, even among his own political associates. But I would ask if Cockneyism with full cribs of corn, beef and pork in the cellar, and no notes in the bank, would not put on as unintellectual a face as Ruralism. It is the province of fruition to make man look dull, as it is of care and doubtful success to give mental lines to his countenance. 'Tis true that farmers lack the furbishing of that daily social intercourse which give colloquial facility to the gregarious town's people, neither are they accomplished with that mental sharpening, so inseparable from him who wins his daily bread by practicing the tricks of trade. But who would have the farmer thus improved, at the expense of his honest, independent face? Surely not the philanthropic editor of the justly famed New York Tribune.

That both farming and farmers are in a more rapid state of progress at this time in these United States, than at any former period, every man must be convinced who examines the reports of the various agricultural societies, now organized throughout the length and breadth of our land. 'Tis true that every man who ives by tillage cannot be induced, as Mr. G. would have him, to think, read and reflect. But the number of those who do keep up with the improved theories in manuring and culture, is sufficient to enlighten, by their example, all those of their own calling who are not utterly impracticable. Hence it is that at this time the theory of farmingis much better than the practice. Perhaps there is no trade or calling in the land in which practice is so far below theory as in farming; "the spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak." Ther is not one intelligent farmer but will confess that he cultivates more land than he works well; having a arge breadth of field, he prepares the soil and puts in his seed indifferently, trusting to Providence to give him a good season and a fair crop—very much like the man who trusts to luck when he buys a ticket in a lottery. But as there is no error without palliation for its consequences, the slovenly farmer is not slow to charge each failure of crop to the ravages of insects, or the untowardness of the season.

Our Seneca County Agricultural Fair, held at Ovid, on the 4th and 5th of October, is represented to have been much more interesting and more numerously attended than any one of our previous fairs. Very many thanks are due to our masterly President, John Delafield, Esq., the light of whose countenance is sufficient to make every man put his shoulder to the wheel of progress and reform. I am proud to say that many of our farmers attended this fair and were pleased, who heretofore had lived so deep in the rut of tradition that they could not see out on either side.

Every crop in this county is good this season. Pasture, and in some instances Indian Corn, have suffered from the extreme hot weather and continued drouth. Potatoes in August were supposed to be done for by the heat and drouth, but the September rains have induced a continued growth in this root. I have not heard a single complaint of rot up to this, (13th October.) Pink Eyes and Mercers have again caught their original flavor, and are no longer waxy and tasteless. The supply will be short, as many farmers, discouraged by previous rot, have planted only for their own use.

Anecdote of Draining.—Last spring several gentlemen called to see the justly celebrated farm of John Johnston, in Fayette. In going over the premises Mr. J. purposely omitted to tell them which wheat field was under-drained, and the better to elicit their surprise, he led them over one wheat field where the wet, heavy, unctuous soil adhered to their boots, much to their annoyance; then crossing the fence to another wheat field, of like soil and formation, they one and all uttered their surprise at its dry and mellow surface. "Gentleman," exclaimed Mr. J., "you are on my tile." These tile are laid twenty to thirty inches deep. They were made by Mr. Wiartenby, in this village, (Waterloo,) with the aid of a machine imported for the purpose from England, by Mr. Delafield. S. W.—*Seneca Co., Oct.*, 1849.

BURRALL'S SHELL-WHEEL PLOW.

Eds. Geneseb Farmer:—In your May number, I find an article by H. L. Emery, purporting to be a history of the Plow and its improvements, containing statements which I deem incorrect, and injurious to me.

I cannot, for a moment suppose that you would do me an intentional injury; but having made valuable improvements by a series of laborious and expensive experiments, I am unwilling to have them kept back by the expression of hasty opinions, or incorrect statements of those who have but partially examined, or are interested in misrepresenting them. Such I deem to be the case with the writer above referred to.

He says, "in theory, by the use of a revolving landside a saving of power is obtained," &c.; "but when the earth is mellow and constantly giving way to the pressure of the wheel, *this* saving of power is *more than counterbalanced*, by the increased resistance to be overcome."

Now, without examining his theory, which has no foundation in truth, I speak only to the fact which is known to the public by repeated and careful experiments, that in all soils, and in all conditions, there is a manifest saving of power in the draft of the plow, by the use of the wheel. The average gain in the use of the wheel by Wilkie, nearly thirty years since, (as stated by Loudon,) was about thirty per cent, and the most careful experiments with mine, have given about the same result. It is therefore too

late for Mr. EMERY to say that in mellow ground the saving of power is more than counterbalanced by the increased resistance to be overcome.

Again, he says "the more *complicated construction*, and the *constant wearing* of the axis and revolving parts, has retarded its very general use." These facts are *both* assumed. The plow has *fewer* parts, and is *less* complicated than the self sharpening plow which he commends in the very next paragraph —while the *axis* and revolving parts have less friction, and wear longer than the common landside. The wheels of all those sold by me have been warranted to wear as long as the mould-boards, and of two thousand sold, not an instance has occurred to my knowledge, in which the axis has worn to injure it. On appealing to Mr. EMERY to correct his statements, he reiterates them, and I must therefore request you, as you have given currency to them, to insert the following certificates. Yours, &c.,

Geneva, Oct., 1849. THOS. D. BURRALL.

"I have used one of Mr. Burrall's Wheel Plows four years; have cultivated about 150 acres per year, and this plow has run nearly all the season each year, being used more than any other on the farm, from the fact that it *run lighter and made better work* than any other plow on the farm, and has plowed over 500 acres. It is now worn out completely in the *mould-board, landside*, and *face* of the wheel, while the *axis* or bearings of the wheel remain as perfect, apparently now, as when first put in use. My farm consists of clay and loamy land, and a part stoney, with gravel. In all soils it works perfectly well. Many of these are in use in my neighborhood, and highly approved by all. JOSEPH PLATMAN.—*Benton, June* 5, 1849."

"I have used one of Mr. Burrall's Wheel Plows on my farm until the mould-board is worn entirely out, while the journals of the wheels are apparently as good as when first taken from the shop. I am now obtaining a new sett of castings for the wood. believing it to be the best plow in use. STEPHEN SHEAR.—*Geneva, Aug.* 13, 1849."

"I have been in the employment of Mr. Burrall ever since the commencement of his experiments with the Wheel Plow, in getting up the patterns for the same, amounting to more than twenty different kinds. There has never, to my knowledge, been an instance of failure in the axis of the wheel, though I have repeatedly seen the mould-boards brought in as old metal, completely worn out. ELIAS SMITH.—*Geneva, Oct.* 12, 1849."

"For the last five years I have been in the employment of Mr. Burrall as a wood workman, most of the time in wooding Wheel Plows. I have never heard a complaint of the wearing of the axis of the wheel, nor have I ever seen, heard or known of an instance of a new wheel being called for in place of one worn out. NICHOLAS H. KIP.—*Geneva, Oct.* 12, 1849."

"Ever since the invention of the Shell Wheel Plow, I have been engaged in Mr. Burrall's shop, in setting up the castings for the Wheel Plows—have broken up a great many worn out mould-boards and landsides, but have never seen a wheel so much worn in the axis as to render it unfit for use on a new mould-board. SAMUEL PRICE.—*Geneva, October* 12, 1849."

REAPING MACHINES.—The Priarie Farmer says: "McCormick's Reaper has been now sold in the west for three seasons extensively, and somewhat before that. The sales amount, say to the following figures: for the year 1847, to 500; the year 1848, to 800; and 1849, to 1500; total, 2800. Of Esterly's Harvester, the whole number in use this harvest may reach 180. Other kinds, say 100. These all do the work of nearly 17,000 men."

Hussey's and McCormick's Reapers are the principal ones used in Western New York. Who can inform us how many of each have been sold in this State?

JUMPING AT CONCLUSIONS.

BY A YOUNG "DIGGER."

MOST men are not content to travel the road of reason to a careful and safe conclusion, even at a railroad speed, but they go it with a jump. This jumping at conclusions—hit or miss—right or wrong —is quite an easy, if not a very profitable operation. It is altogether different from the old slow process, and is characteristic of this "go ahead," steam and lightning age. Perhaps to no department of science is this system so generally applied, and the practice of thousands so seriously affected, as to Agriculture and Horticulture.

A farmer, during the prevalence of *"potato rot"* plants a "patch" early, and digs them early—they happen, from some cause or other, to be sound, and he concludes at once that it was prevented by early planting and digging, and he of course has discovered *"a remedy for the potato rot."* Another discovers a worm in the tops, and he proclaims to his neighbors and the world, that he has found out *"the cause of the potato rot."*

I have often searched for worms or insects in the haulms of rotting potatoes without being able to discover any. For the purpose of testing the matter a little, the two last seasons, I planted potatoes on the *fourth of July*, and dug them on *election day*, the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, and found them as little rotted as the same sorts, on the same soil, that were planted the 1st of April and dug early in September. Still, I am far from jumping at the conclusion that there is no advantage in early planting.

The farmer or the horticulturist examines the *"knots"* on the branches of his plum trees; he detects an insect, and immediately proclaims that *"the black gum on plum trees is caused by an insect"*— not waiting to examine very closely whether the insect was really the cause of the evil, or whether the diseased state of the branch merely furnished it a congenial home.

One of your correspondents last month took quite a jump into the turf, when he discovered that *"permiting the grass to grow around the roots of pear trees will prevent the fire-blight"* — because trees thus treated, or ill-treated, have not been subject to the blight this season: forgetting that the blight has done but little injury the present year, in this section of country. And even in previous seasons many trees and plantations of trees, under a high state of culture, escaped uninjured, while others in the immediate neighborhood fell a prey to the blight. On examining my young pear trees, about twenty in number, after reading the communication referred to, I found that the only one affected by blight was the last one in the row: and the one most completely surrounded with "turf." That tree, however, may have been predisposed to the disease; or its position may have had some influence in favoring the attack.

I once knew a man who declared that soot put around the roots of foreign grapes subject to *mildew*, was a sure preventive — because he happened to throw the soot from his stove-pipe around a young vine, which that season produced a crop of fine fruit. The next year, and ever after, the mildew destroyed the entire crop in spite of the soot.

I might enlarge and show the injury thus done to the cause of Agriculture and Horticulture; but a word to the wise will suffice for the present. J. V. —*Monroe Co., N. Y., Oct.*, 1849.

TRIAL OF PLOWS.

THE following Report of the Judges on the TRIAL OF PLOWS near Geneva, in August last, contains facts and suggestions worthy of particular attention. It will be read with interest by farmers and plow manufacturers generally—and we trust its publication will induce similar trials in this and other sections of the country. We are indebted to JOHN DELAFIELD, Esq., President of the Seneca Co. Agricultural Society, for the Report :—

To the President and Members of the Seneca County Agricultural Society :

GENTLEMEN :—When we received the notice of our appointment, to act as Judges at "*The Trial of Plows,*" in Seneca County, we felt in common with our farming community, the importance of the movement, and the benefit to arise from a careful and judicious accomplishment of the purpose.

As practical farmers, accustomed to the Plow and its use, we feel justified in presenting a few remarks, in connection with the matter before us, for the consideration of the farmers, and the mechanics who are disposed to aid us in the proper arrangement of of the implements we need in our vocation, and more especially the indispensable and important instrument, the PLOW. We think it has been long evident that caprice and accidental circumstances, have given rise to a large catalogue of Plows, which, upon trial, have disappointed the hopes, and wasted the means of the purchaser: of this class of plows, few perhaps have been constructed by makers, having a knowledge of the *use* of the implement, and but little of the skill or science necessary for the construction of a *good* plow.

There seems to be another error, also, quite prevalent among plow-makers generally—too often adopted by our farmers, boding evil to our agricultural success, or at least, to a thorough and proper tillage of the soil. We allude to the frequent attempts to produce plows, which shall, by turning broad furrows, work over two acres per day—*gaining* time at the *expense* of the necessary breaking up, and essential pulverizing of the soil. Thus farmers are tempted with plows, to turn furrow slices of 14 to 16 inches in width, while the depth rarely exceeds 6½ inches. We will not deny that circumstances *may* exist when a broad furrow of 12 inches and more in width, *may* be useful; but, as a general principle, greater *depth* with pulverization, should be the main object of the plow-maker; the second effort being to overcome resistance with the least power.

We feel strong in the opinion, that large masses of soil turned over in furrows of fourteen inches wide, by six inches deep, must require a large outlay of subsequent labor, to render the soil friable, and in fit condition to receive manure in a well mixed state. Neither will the land so treated be in a state to afford thorough nourishment to the seed deposited, from the manures intended for it. The gain of time, therefore, in rapid plowing by broad furrows, may be, and oftimes is, an expensive system.

Another error in the manufacture of Plows, from which, as practical farmers we are called upon to suffer inconvenience, is, the imperfect line of draft presented to our teams, not only because this line is not preserved at right angles with the shoulders of our horses, but also because of the arrangement of the beam as attached to the iron frame of the plow body. In this latter arrangement much difficulty appears to exist, and fancy has too much sway. The obliquity of the beam to the line of the land-side may be necessary in some degree, to produce a direct line of draft from the true point of resistance; but, as practical men, we have reason to object to the too frequent need of shifting our guide bolts, and the use of other expedients to accommodate the erroneous line of draft adopted by the makers. We feel well assured that our agricultural mechanics are abundantly skillful, and possess sufficient science to correct this inconvenience, when brought to their notice.

When we consider the object or intent of the plow, we arrive at the fact that it is to perform in the hands of the farmer the same operation, and produce the same effects as the spade in the hands of the gardener; that is, to turn over and *thoroughly pulverize* or break up the soil. Now the man and his spade, acting together, is a most complex and perfect tool, but the time is yet to come when a simple machine shall be produced, to accomplish with equal excellence the same results as the man and the spade. We may not doubt, however, from the vast improvements of late years, that such machine will in time be constructed; the talent and science of our agricultural mechanics fully justify such expectations, and the rapidly increasing attention of farmers to the study of their vocation, will act as a stimilus to the innentor, and a check upon his visionary attempts.

With these prefatory remarks we now present a report of facts, connected with the trial of Plows—facts which offer to every man of thought and observation, much matter of reflection. On the morning of Thursday, the 30th of August, 1849, we reached the ground selected for the trial of plows. The field presented a generally uniform appearance, gently sloping from east to west; the soil was a clay loam, rather tenacious, as is most of the wheat land of the fertile county of Seneca. The sod was of Timothy, with a mixture of clover, and had not been plowed for several years. It should here be mentioned and remembered that, since the month of May last, but little rain had fallen in this section of country, which was made manifest by reference to a meteorological table, as well as by the condition of the soil. Nevertheless, as the soil was uniform in its nature, so the resistance offered was relatively the same to each plow, and the trial was alike to all, and under like circumstances.

A stationary power had been well placed, midway between the eastern and western extremes of a plat of ground, 150 feet long; a traveller or guide was prepared to bear and direct the rope, in order that each Plow might be directed with precision. Furrows had been previously opened six inches deep; the plows were entered on the Secretary's books in numerical order, and called to the trial in the same order. A substantial dynamometer was placed in our hands, with a certificate from the proper officer, that the same had been tested and proved by the State standard and was correct, indicating power as high as one thousand pounds. An extent of ground was carefully surveyed and marked into spaces of 30 by 300 feet, for the purpose of exhibiting the manner in which each plow could perform the work required.

With these and other arrangements our duties were comparatively easy, and no haste or hurry was permitted. We continued our labors through two

successive days, strengthened by the hope and belief that we were entering upon a system which, if continued, from year to year, would in due time work a large and positive benefit. The following table gives a full and particular statement of the trials—classifying the implements in order, from the lesser to the greater power required to overcome the resistance offered.

BY STATIONARY POWER.

Depth of Furrow, 6 Inches—Width of Furrow, 12 Inches.

1.	Burrall's Wheel Plow, No. 2,	290 lbs.
2.	Burrall's Wheel Plow, No. 3,	295
3.	Lamport Iron Beam, from Ovid,	340
4.	Burrall's Wheel Plow, No. 4,	345
5.	Penn Yan Plow,	355
6.	Burrall's Wheel Plow, No. 5,	356
7.	Buck Eye, Iron Beam,	372
8.	Crane Plow, with Cutter,	415
9.	Burrall's Landside,	427
10.	Dundee Plow,	441
11.	Burrall's Landside, No. 5,	485
12.	Crane Plow, with Coulter,	493
13.	Waterloo, [withdrawn.]	
14.	Pastern, [not regularly entered.]	

BY HORSE POWER.

Depth of Furrow, 7 Inches—Width of Furrow, 13 Inches.

1.	Burrall's Wheel Plow, No. 3,	489 lbs.
2.	Penn Yan Plow,	493
3.	Burrall's Wheel Plow, No. 5,	511
4.	Burrall's Wheel Plow, No. 4,	519
5.	Lamport Iron Beam, from Ovid,	520
6.	Dundee Plow,	520¼
7.	Burrall's Landside, No. 2,	524
8.	Crane Plow	533
9.	Burrall's Landside, No. 5,	673

The trial by horses having been made on the second day, several owners of plows entered did not appear in time

The plowing performed by the several implements was good and uniform, evidencing much skill on the part of the plowmen. Understanding that the chief object of of the trial was to ascertain the true and reliable estimate of the *power* necessary for good work, we do not deem it necessary to particularise the work of any one plow; all were good, and the facts set forth in the above table will enable every man to draw right conclusions and safe estimates. Among other facts presented to our notice were two frames of the Sheel-wheel Plow, which had been used for several years. They were worn through the mould-boards, and the wheel had yielded on its margin, being the substitute for a landside; on examination, the journals, or points of the axle of the wheels were sound and perfect.

Having witnessed the excitement among men of science, as well as among a large assembly of practical farmers, convened on this occasion, we respectfully urge upon the farmers of this State, and upon agricultural mechanics, frequent meetings and interviews upon the plan of, and with similar objects to, this meeting in Seneca County. The true interests of both will be substantially promoted, and science will be more kindly courted, to deepen our furrows, to pulverize our soils, and thus add to our general prosperity.

B. B. KIRTLAND, Rensselaer Co.,
ELIAS COST, Oaks Corners, Ont. Co.,
JOHN MALLORY, Penn Yan, Yates Co.,
Judges of the Trial of Plows.

Saturday, Sept. 1, 1849.

THE cultivation of the soil, in a free country, is the highest and noblest profession in which man can be engaged—as it is the foundation of all true wealth.

HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK SOIL, AND TAN AS MANURE.

BY CEPHAS.

HEMLOCK seems to be associated, in describing localities, with such other qualifiers as would give to the novice or stranger the notion, that in its natural state it has neither its due proportion of light or heat, or that it is usually found where nature cuts her loveliest pranks. We also associate with it the idea of sterility, barrenness, and of desolate swamps. But in all this we mistake and far underrate one of Heaven's gifts, and one of earth's ornaments. Go if you please where wild nature defies competition in romantic scenery, and you will find it. In the park it is indispensable, and for the ornamental hedge its bright evergreen leaves cannot be surpassed. Its timber is excellent feed for the iron horse, its lumber is valuable for the builder, the bark for the tanner—as are also the bark, gum, oil and bough for the physician.

But can we speak thus favorably of the hemlock soil? I think if we look to the pioneer for an answer, it will be a prompt and decided NO. It seems to be rather an uphill business to commence making a farm of land covered with hemlock. It is not unfrequently the case, that the pioneer, after taking a hemlock sweat of ten or twelve years, gets discouraged, or gets the *western fever*, sells out at a loss, and goes west. His successor, having come from the worn out lands of the east, takes hold with high hopes, and is determined to prove to the world that he has made a good bargain. His first crop is not first rate, the second is better, the third is still an improvement, and in a few years we find his name is registered among the competitors for premium crops. Although this is but a fancy sketch, yet is a true picture of thousands of cases in our country. Hemlock muck, as is illustrated in the tanning process, by its miserly astringency, absorbs and holds the *geine* of the soil, *(which is the nutriment of the plant,)* for at least ten or fifteen years; after which hemlock land may be considered good. Now it seems to me to be a great while to wait; and if any of your scientific writers will tell us of a shorter way to come at the availability of hemlock soil they will do a great public favor.

In the last number of the Farmer, page 244, on the culture of the plum, spent *tan-bark* is highly recommended for mulching. In Cole's American Fruit Book, page 224, Messrs. A. D. WILLIAMS & SON, of Roxbury, Mass., are quoted as having made very successful use of spent tan-bark in invigorating old and decaying cherry trees and improving young ones. Although the application was a decided benefit to the cherry trees, yet the writer gives us a caution, and recommends experiments on a small scale, on account of the injurious effects of tan on vegetation. I think if the tan is *thoroughly saturated* with animal matter there will be no risk; but on the contrary, would be a slow but valuable manure. And as hinted above in reference to hemlock soils, if some application could be made to hasten the decay of tan, it might be found to be a valuable manure. *Hinmanville, N. Y., Oct.*, 1849.

IT should be a fixed principle never to suffer the soil to deteriorate; for, as it costs as much to cultivate a soil producing only half a crop as a full one, it is perfectly clear that it is the interest of the cultivator to keep his land always in a good state.

N. Y. State Agricultural Society.

PREMIUMS AWARDED AT THE N. Y. STATE FAIR,
Held at Syracuse, September, 1849.

[*Continued from October number, page* 233.]

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Best farm wagon, D. W. Seely, Carlisle, dip. and $5.
Harrow, A. H. Fitch, Liv. Co., dip. and 3.
Corn Cultivator, Jeremiah Fink, Lysander, dip. and 3.
Fanning Mill, Jacob Clapper, Fort Plain, dip. and 5.
Corn Stalk Cutter, J. C. Rich, Penfield, Mon. Co., dip. & 5.
Straw Cutter, J. C. Rich, Penfield, dip and 3.
Corn and Cob Crusher, for power, H. L. Emery, dip. & 5.
Clover Machine, Rapalje & Briggs, Rochester, dip. and 5.
Ox Cart, Paris Barber, Homer, Cort. Co., dip. and 3.
Horse Rake, R. H. Chase, Me., dip. and 2.
Ox Yoke, Gideon Hotchkis, Windsor, dip. and 2.

Carriage Harness, Moses Cherry, Utica, dip. and 3.
Saddle, B. Suit, Chenango, dip. and 2.
Dozen Axes, D. R. Barton, Rochester, medal and 2.
Churn, E. R. Dix, Vernon, Onei. Co., dip. and 2.
Cheese Press, Potter's Patent, L. Raymond, O., dip & 2.
Grain Cradle, Charles Clow, Port Byron, dip. and 2.
Six Hand Rakes, H. L. Emery, Albany, dip. and 2.
Six Hay Forks, J. Van Orman & Co., Vt., dip. and 2.
Six Grass Scythes, (Dunn's,) H. C. White, Agent, Mohawk, dip. and 2.
Six Cradle Scythes, Rapalje & Briggs, dip. and 2.
Six Manure Forks, (Patridge's,) Rapalje & Briggs, dip & 2.
Hay Rigging, J. M. Ranson, Onon. Co., dip. and 2.
Six dozen Corn Brooms, G. W. J. Brownson, dip. and 2.
Saddle exhibited, of superior finish and workmanship, R. T. Norgrove, Syracuse, silver medal and diploma.
1½ dozen [Patridge's] Potato Hooks, Rapalje & Briggs, dip.
Refrigerator, Rapalje & Briggs, Transactions.
Horticultural Tool Chest and Tools, Rapalje & Briggs, dip.
Wooden Scoop, Rapalje & Briggs, Trans.
Six Ox Bows, do. do. Trans.
Three Clark's C S Hoes, H. H. Babcock, Otsego Co., dip.
Fence Cap Auger, J. P. Hitchcock, Cort. Co., dip.
Sausage Meat Cutter, Burdick & Cushing, Glen's Falls, dip.
Corn and Cob Crusher, Butterfield & Greenman, Utica, dip.

Horse Power for general purposes, L. B. Benton, Penn Yan, dip. and 5.
Iron Horse Power, H. E. Smith Fowlerville, dip.
Threshing Machine, B. G. H. Hathaway, Starkey, Yates Co., dip. & 10.
Seed and Corn Planter, for hand or horse power, [H. L. Emery's] Rapalje & Briggs, dip. and 3.
Corn Planter, [Bachelder's] Rapalje & Briggs, dip.
Wheat Drill, Aaron Palmer, Brockport, dip.
Wheat Drill [combining a new principle,] D. W. Yeoman, Cairo, Greene Co., dip.
Grain Drill, with apparatus for manure, P. Seymour, East Bloomfield, dip.
Grain Drill and Corn Planter, of high merit, J. Atkins, Brockport, dip.
Broad Cast Sower, Silas S. Sage, Windsor, dip.
Wheat Cultivator, D. B. Rodgers, Seneca Falls, dip.
Portable Saw Mill, H. L. Emery, dip.
Corn Sheilers, horse power, [Smith's] H. L. Emery, dip.
Corn Sheller, hand power, D. W. Harris, Yorkshire, dip.
Southern Corn Sheller, Rapalje & Briggs, dip.
Vegetable Cutter, Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Boston, presented by Emery and Rapalje & Briggs, dip.
Best and most numerous collection of Agricultural Implements, Rapalje & Briggs, dip. and 20.
Best and most numerous collection of agricultural implements manufactured in the State by exhibitor, E. J. Burrell, Geneva, dip. and 20.
The collection of implements by H. L. Emery, though not the most numerous, are recommended to the Society as worthy of special notice for their excellent quality and superior finish, dip.
Horse Power of G. S. Barber, Lyons, entitled to special notice.
Best Grain Reaper for general purposes, E. J. Burrell, dip.
C. H. M'Cormick's Virginia Reaper, very highly recommended for large farmers, dip.
Ketchum's Mowing Machine, [having received the first premium before] certificate.

PLOWING MATCH.

1st Premium, E. Davis, Watertown, $10; 2d, W. G. Brainerd, Rome, 8; 3d, Samuel Phillips, Onondaga, 5; 4th, H. D. Preston, Elbridge, trans.

Transactions were also awarded to the following competitors:—Samuel Lyderman, Geneva; Enoch Marks, Fairmont; O. Howland, Cayuga; Thomas Miller, Homer; J. F. Mosher, Clay; Wm. Miller, Onondaga; Robert Taylor, Skaneateles; Thomas Mix, Auburn; N. Kniffin, Scipio; John Baker, Parish; J. Potter, Onondaga Hill; I. T. Hill, Lenox; Wm. Heming, Onondaga; John Morris Onondaga.

BUTTER.

Best lot from 5 cows in 30 successive days, Nelson Van Ness, Mayville, Chau. Co., $25.
2d, John Holbert, Chemung, 15.
Best 25 lbs. made in June, John Shattuck, Norwich, 10.
2d, John F. Clark, Onondaga, 5.
3d, Abram Adams, Preble, Cort. Co., trans.
Best 50 lbs. made at any time, Horace Clapp, Turin, 15.
2d, John Holbert, Chemung, 10.
3d, John Shattuck, Norwich, 5.
4th, Noah Hitchcock, jr., Homer, Cort. Co., trans.

Girls under twenty-one years of age.

Best, Miss Bardwell, [14 years of age,] Otisco, silver cup.
2d, Miss Susannah Van Ness, [13 years of age,] Mayville, Chau. Co., pair of silver butter knives.
3d, Miss M. E. Hopkins, Cortlandville, set tea spoons.

CHEESE.

Cheese one year old and over.—A lot of Cheese designed for exhibitionn under this head was shipped from Buffalo and taken to Albany, and was not returned before the close of the Fair: belonged to George A. Moore, of Buffalo.

Less than one year old.—Best 100 lbs. R. D. Brown, Fairfield, $15. 2d, P. Carter, Lysander, 10. 3d, Samuel Mathews, Litchfield, 5. 4th, James P. Hitchcock, Truxton, trans.

Dolph & Barber, Richmond, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, sample of "English Dairy," Cheese; 12 cheese, very fine, calculated for warm climates, from 800 cows, dip.

SUGAR.

Best 25 lbs., Peter Mitchell, Meredith, Delaware, $10.
2d, Charles W. Taylor, Cortland Co., 5. 3d, Luman Shepard, Skaneateles, Onondaga Co., 3. 4th, E. R. Dix, Vernon, Onondaga Co., trans.

HONEY.

Best 20 lbs, of honey, Aaron Goodwin, Brownville, $5.

BEE-HIVES.

Dugdall's Patent Moth Proof Bee Hive, Thomas McClintock, dip.

SILK.

Best Reeled Silk, [name not ascertained,] dip. and $5.
2d, N. M. Coburn, Stockbridge, Madison Co., 3.
Best Sewing Silk, Jeffery Hutchinson, Riverhead, L. I., 3.
2d, Parmelia Staats, Buffalo, 5. 3d, N. M. Coburn, Stockbridge, trans.
Cocoons, but one lot exhibited, and not of sufficient merit to receive a premium.

FLOWERS.

Professional List.—Greatest variety, &c., of flowers, James Wilson, Albany, $5. Of Dahlias, same, 5.
Best 24 Dissimilar Blooms, Wm. Newcomb, Pittstown, 3.
Greatest variety of Roses, Ellwanger & Barry, 5.
Best 24 Dissimilar Blooms, James Wilson, 3.
10 varieties of Phloxes, Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, 3.
Seedling Phlox, James Wilson, 2.
Greatest variety of Verbenas, J. Wilson, 3.
Best 12 varieties of Verbenas, Ellwanger & Barry, 2.
Seedling Verbena, J. Wilson, 2.
Collection of German Asters, Wm. Newcomb, 2.
and greatest variety of Pansies, Ellwanger & Barry, 3.
Amateur List.—Greatest variety of flowers, Mrs. E. T. Martin, Willow Brook, silver medal. Of Dahlias, M. Wells, Jamaica, silver medal.
Best 12 dissimilar blooms, Mrs. W. Newcomb, 3.
Greatest variety of Roses, Mrs. E. B. Morgan, Aurora, med.
Best 12 Dissimilar Blooms, Mrs. David Thomas, 3.
6 varieties of Phloxes, Mrs. E. T. T. Martin, 3.
Greatest variety of Verbenas, do. 3.
Best Seedling Verbena, Mrs. Prof. Jackson, Schenectady, 2.
12 varieties of Verbenas, Miss L. G. Whitney, Rochester, 2.
Collection German Asters, A. Le Cotelaux, Buffalo, 2.

and greatest variety Pansies. Dr. A. Thompson, Aurora, 3.
12 varieties Pansies, Dr. H. Wendell, Albany, 2.
General List open to all competitors.—Best collection of Green House Plants, Ellwanger & Barry, silver medal.
Best Floral Design, Mrs. C. B. Sedgwick, Syracuse, medal. 2d, Mrs. W. Newcomb, 3.
Best Floral Ornament, Mrs. Prof. Jackson, silver medal. 2d, Mrs. E. T. T. Martin, 3.
Best Hand Boquet, flat, James Wilson, Albany, 3. 2d, Herman Wendell, 2.
Best Hand Boquet, round, J. Wilson, 3. 2d, Mrs. White, 2.
Best Basket Boquet, with handle, Dr. A. Thompson, 3.
For the most beautifully arranged Basket of Flowers, Dr. H. Wendell, Albany, dip.
To Aurora Horticultural Society for best exhibition, Hovey's Colored Fruits.

FRUIT.

Apples.—Greatest and best variety, Benjamin Hodge, Buffalo, Dip. and Hovey's Colored Fruits. 2d, A. Bryant, Buffalo, $5.
Best 12 varieties table apples, B. Hodge, 5. 2d, A. Bryant, trans. and 2.
Best 6 winter apples, B. Hodge, 3. 2d, A. Bryant, trans. and 2.
Pears.—Greatest number of varieties of good pears. John Morse, Cayuga Bridge, Dip. and Hovey's Colored Fruits. 2d, B. Hodge, 5. 3d, J. W. P. Allen, Oswego, trans.
Best collection of first-rate autumn pears, John Morse, dip. and 5. 2d, J. W. P. Allen, trans. and 2.
Best collection of newly introduced pears, Dr. H. Wendell, Dip. and Hovey's Colored Fruits.
Peaches.—Best 12 varieties, John Morse, dip. and 5. 2d, J. M. Whitney, 2.
Best 6 varieties, Ellwanger & Barry, 3. 2d, H. G. Dickinson, Lyons, 2.
Best 12 Peaches, B. R. Norton, Syracuse, [Crawford's Early,] 2. 2d, Abram Vail, Waterloo, trans.
Plums.—Best collection 31 varieties, Dr. H. Wendell, dip. and 5. 2d, fifty varieties, Isaac Dennison, Albany, 3.
Best 6 var. Ellwanger & Barry, 3. 2d, C. S. Wilson, 2.
Best 12 plums, choice varieties, R. Woolworth, Syracuse, 2. 2d, H. G. Dickinson, trans.
Nectarines.—Best and greatest number, John C. Hastings, Clinton, Oneida Co., 3.
Grapes.—Best and most extensive varieties native grapes grown in open air; John C. Hastings, Clinton, 5. 2d, Daniel Ayers, Amsterdam, 2.
Best three varieties grown under glass, W. R. Coppock, Buffalo, 5. 2d, John C. Hastings, Clinton, 2.
Best dish of native grapes, (Isabella,) Rufus Cossett, Onondaga, trans.
Disc. Best grown and matured specimens, [Muscat and Black Hamburg,] ——— Downing's and Am. Fruit Cult.
Three specimens of grapes, Joseph E. Bloomfield, Mexico, Oswego co., American Fruit Culturist.
Two bottles of white and red champaigne wine, B. Poppe, Syracuse, Downing.
Specimen of port wine from native grapes, Charles A. Peabody, Columbus, Georgia, diploma.
Melons.—Best specimens of water melons, H. N. Langworthy, Rochester, $3.
Best specimens musk-melons, H. N. Langworthy, 3.
Quinces.—Best 12 Quinces, Ellwanger & Barry, 3. 2d, Lewis Eaton, Buffalo, 2.

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples.—Best exhibition of apples, E. Harkness, Peoria, Ill., Dip. and Trans. 2d, James Dougall, Amherstburgh, C. W., American Fruit Culturist.
Pears.—Best exhibition, F. R. Elliott, Cleveland, Ohio, dip. and trans. 2d, James Dougall, C. W., Am. Fruit Cult.
Grapes.—Best exhibition, James Dougall, dip. and trans.
Disc., Dr. J. A. Kennicott, Elm Grove, Ill., for a fine exhibition of western apples, Downing's Fruits.
Mr. Overman, Canton, Illinois, for a fine display of apples, Downing's Fruits. And same for an exhibition of pears, American Fruit Culturist.
F. R. Elliott, Ohio, fine display new western apples, F. Cul.
J. Gallup, Cleveland, fine exhibition fruit, Downing.
J. C. Holmes, Detroit, Mich., fine exhibition of apples, Am. Fruit Culturist.
A full list of the varieties exhibited will be given hereafter.

VEGETABLES.

Best 12 carrots, C. F. Crosman, Rochester, $3.
12 table beets, do. 2.
12 onions, N. Culver, Arcadia, Wayne co., 3.
12 Tomatoes, C. F. Crosman, 3.
3 heads of cabbage, N. Culver, 3.
12 sweet potatoes, do. 3.
2 purple egg plants, C. F. Crosman, 3.
half peck Lima beans, Jason W. Seward, Rochester, 3.
bunch double parsley, C, F. Crosman, 3.
three squashes, do. 3.
Largest pumpkin, H. N. Langworthy, Rochester, 3.
Best 12 ears of seed corn, N. Culver, 3.
seedling potato, Hamilton Morrison, Montgomery, 3.
and greatest variety of vegetables raised by exhibitor, C. F. Crosman, 5.
Disc., half peck Lima beans, J. P. Fogg, Rochester, 3.
Three squashes, Lewis Eaton, Buffalo, 2.
do. C. F. Crosman, 2.
Large pumpkin, N. Culver, 2.
Sweet corn, C. F. Crosman, 2.
Table potatoes, Richard Cheney Syracuse, 2.
Seedling potatoes, Luman Shepard, Skaneateles, 3.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND WOOL.

Best sample of winter wheat, one barrel, (white Bluestem,) Timothy Judson, Portland, Chau. co., $5.
Second, Hamilton Murray, Oswego, 3.
Best sample oats, one barrel, E. R. Dix, Vernon, 5.
Best barrel flour, Oviatt & Stone, Rochester, diploma.
Second, Wm. H. Hanford, Honeoye Falls, transactions.
Best fleece fine wool, J. G. Strean, Washington, Pa., dip.
John Holbert, Chemung, two butter firkins, dip. & trans.

[We omit non-enumerated articles, and fancy and needle work, &c., for want of space.—Ed.]

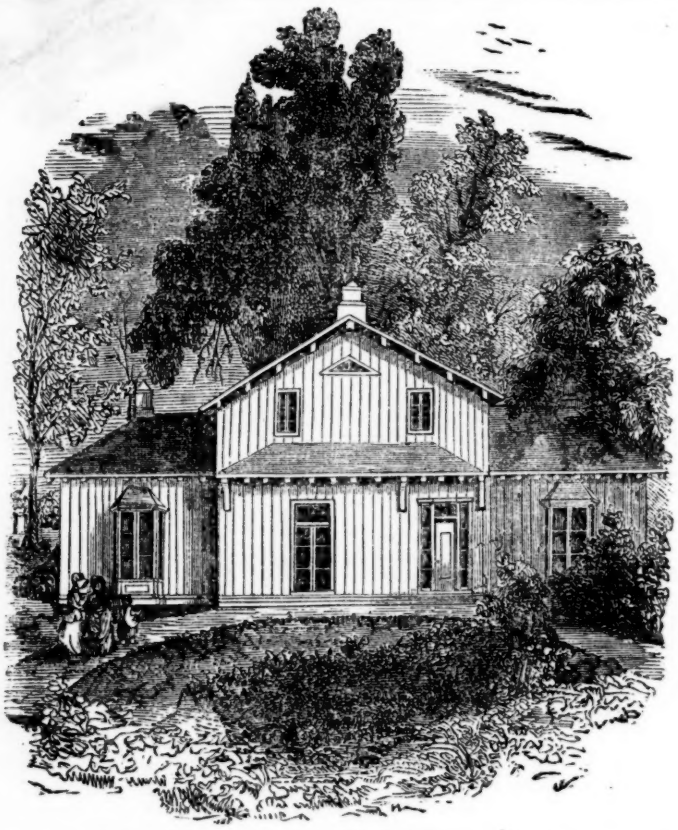
☞ It is not improbable that inaccuracies have occurred in the names of persons in the foregoing list, which has been copied from entries in the Secretary's books. It is requested that all errors discovered be reported to the Secretary of the Society without delay, that they may be corrected before the final publication of the awards in the Transactions of the Society.

All information in relation to premiums may be obtained from the Secretary, who will give prompt attention to all inquiries.

B. P. JOHNSON,
Ag. Rooms, Sept., 1849. *Secretary.*

OXEN Vs. HORSES.

Edward Stabler, Esq., of Montgomery county, Maryland, writes to the editor of the *Plow, Loom and Anvil*, that in 1822 or '23 he commenced the substitution of oxen for horses on his farm. He began in midsummer to break up a field for wheat. For a day or two the oxen suffered greatly with the heat, in the middle of the day, but by rising early, and resting two or three hours at noon, and feeding on dry food, he was able to plow nearly as much with a yoke of oxen as with a pair of horses, and the work was quite as well done. The horses consumed about one bushel of grain per day and the oxen none. He found the result, after a thorough trial, so much in favor of oxen, that he has ever since continued their use. For many years there was not a furrow plowed on his farm except by oxen. He observes that oxen, if properly broken, quite as readily, if not more so, take to and keep the furrow, as horses. His rule is to keep two yoke of oxen on the farm to one pair of horses. He well remarks, that—"to judge of the capabilities of the ox, by the badly-used, houseless, over-tasked, and half-fed animals we sometimes see in the yoke, is doing him great injustice. Treat the horse in the same unfeeling manner, and where would be his high mettle and noble spirit? He would speedily arrive at a premature old age, valueless to his owner, and a cast-off to feed the carrion crows. That the ox can better stand this harsh usage, is certainly no valid or sufficient reason, that he should be subjected to it. Use him with equal care and humanity, and he will just as certainly, and with more profit, repay it to his owner."—*Cultivator.*



DESIGN FOR A FARM OR COUNTRY HOUSE—WITH GROUND PLANS, ELEVATION, EXPENSE, &c.

BY F. R. ELLIOTT, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

In offering the accompanying plan for a cheap and commodious country house, I do not lay especial claim to originality in all particulars, although I do not know of one exactly like unto it ever having been published or built.

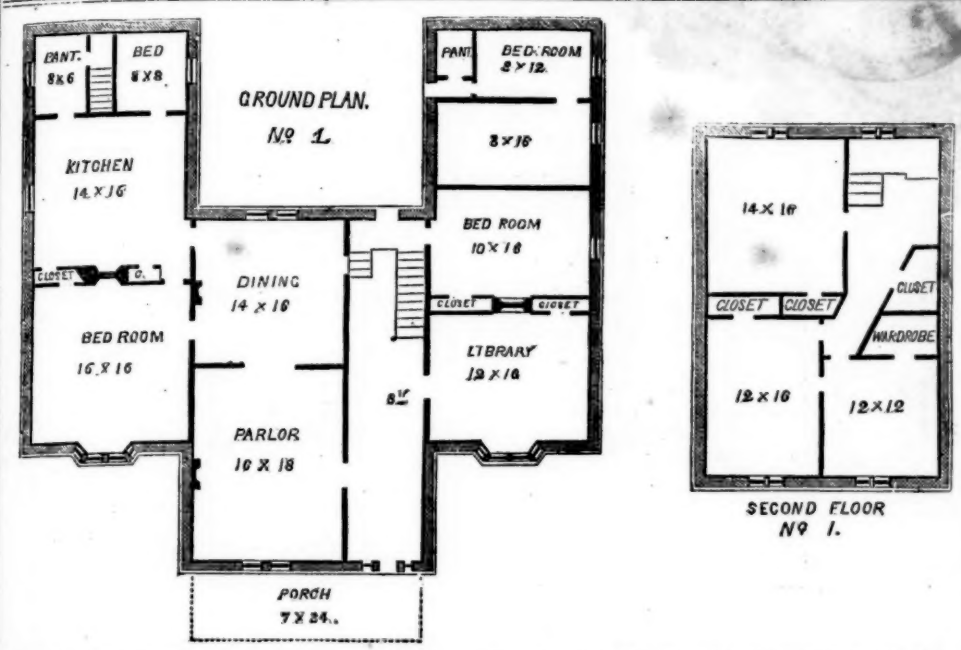
The elevation and ground plan marked No. 1, comprise the house as I myself prefer it.

I will confine myself to the elevation and ground plan No. 1. It is particularly designed to point either north or west, and should, if possible, be placed upon a slight rise of ground from the adjoining public highway or surrounding grounds.

The value of land in the country, as compared with the disadvantages of basements for kitchens, etc., should not receive a thought; and while this plan may be said to cover a large area of ground, I trust to be able to show that it can be built for a much smaller amount of money than any plan of equal convenience, room and character yet published. A free circulation of air, connected with large and convenient rooms, are material points, and in this they may be had. The size of cellar may be according to the wishes of the builder, but my estimate and plan is for a cellar only under the wing in which is the kitchen, that being of size sufficient to hold all vegetables, &c., that will be required for the consumption of a large family. Vegetables for stock should, for easy access in feeding, as well as the injurious effects sometimes resulting from a too large quantity stowed in the house cellar, always be confined to the barn cellar.

The main house is 24 by 32 feet, with 18 feet posts, and having a porch 7 feet wide in front, supported with brackets. The wings are each 16 by 40 with 11 feet posts, and falling back 12 feet from the front of the main building. Of the first story front, the main building has a single panel door, and one large window, opening each way inside upon hinges. The wings have each an oriel or bay window, projecting one foot, and having the center lights of glass hung upon hinges, to open inside. The second story front, the two windows, like the one below, are divided by a heavy style, and open inside. The covering, as indicated in the elevation, is to be of inch pine boards that have been run through a planing machine, and cut to a width and thickness. These battened with half inch stuff three inches wide. As the lower story of the main building, as well as the wings, are all designed to be 11 feet high in the clear, it is evident that the best length of boards will be 12 feet, as they will allow of no waste.

The estimate of cost here given is for plain but good work. No mouldings, turnings or carvings, as all such only add to the labor of the housewife in



keeping them clean, and are really no ornament, as taken in keeping with other articles usually accompanying the country.

The fire place in the parlor is designed to be carried to a level with the chamber floor, and then carried horizontally along the side of wall until it reaches the partition of chambers, when it may rise diagonally to the center. Some may prefer a sheet iron flue, which could, like a stove pipe, be removed from the chamber during the summer months. In the elevation No. 2 the chimney rises direct. Some may prefer that, as tending to break the uniformity, which by the way, seems among architects of the present day to be more the intention in their designs, than to give positions suited to the real wants of daily life.

That my estimates of costs are correct, I can only say that they are such as I have contracted in building this house, (plan No. 1,) and are therefore reality and not fiction or supposition.

Permit me now to take you through the rooms, entering, as we should, at the main or front entrance. First, we have a hall 8 feet wide, running the entire length of the main house. From this hall, 13 feet from the rear, commence the stairs, ascending 8 feet, to a platform of 4 feet wide, where they turn, and again rise to the chambers. Upon our left, as we enter the hall, is first the parlor, 16 by 18 feet, and next adjoining it the dining room, 16 by 14. Opening from this, we have the front of wing, 16 by 16, a large bed room; and from this, as also from the dining room, are doors to kitchen, 14 by 16; a fire place in both bed room and kitchen, and connected with that in the latter, should always be built a brick oven. The dining room may be warmed by a stove, grate, or fire place, and may be carried to the chimney from the kitchen, or a hot air drum may be placed in the chamber overhead, and the heat pass that way, and so conduct on to the chimney in the center of the main house. The pantry is shown from the kitchen, the cellar stairs, and also a small room for servants; or where no servants are kept, the latter may be left for a wood house.

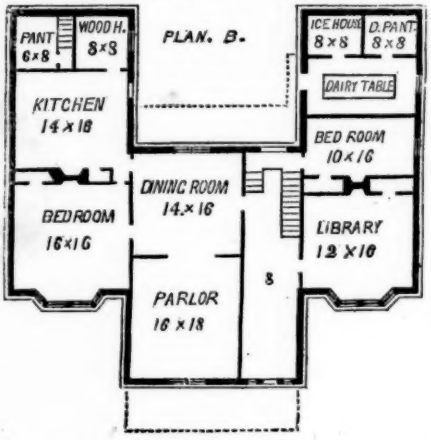
The conservatory or green house in rear of the dining room may or may not be constructed, as taste and means indicate; if it is, the window should be built the same as that in front. This dining room and parlor are separated by folding doors upon hinges; as not often expected to be wanted, and as costing less than when constructed to roll or slide, the latter is, of course preferable. The cellar is designed to be 7 feet deep, and the whole house to stand 18 inches from the ground.

A closet is seen by side of chimney in kitchen, the lower part of which is designed for kettles, etc., and the upper for crockery or china closet. The closet opening into the bed room I think should contain a bath tub, and be so arranged that warm or cold water could be received from the kitchen. Wardrobes, separately built, and placed each side of the bay window would be suited to the room.

Let us now go back to the hall. On the right, just at the foot of the stairs, we enter the library, 12 by 16 feet, having a fire place and a closet, as seen in the plan. In the rear of this, is again a bed room, 10 by 16, opening from the hall, and also with a fire place and closet. The rear of this I would cut off from the rest of the house by a continuous partition; and in large families, where much help is kept, a door should open from the outside into a small hall, 4 by 4, as shown, and then a bed room 8 by 12; and again two bed rooms 8 by 8. These furnish suitable rooms for farm laborers, and save the travel and dirt through the main hall, and so up stairs. The same also of the bed room for servants, in rear of kitchen. It is near their work, and no excuse can be offered to pass through any rooms, except to sweep them, &c. The bed room in rear of library

is so distant from all others, and having a fire place, as to render it suited to sickness. If desired, a passage way may be made through the closet, connecting it with the library.

For large dairies, I would construct the rear rooms, heretofore mentioned for farm laborer's bed rooms, as shown in the rough plan accompanying, marked B.



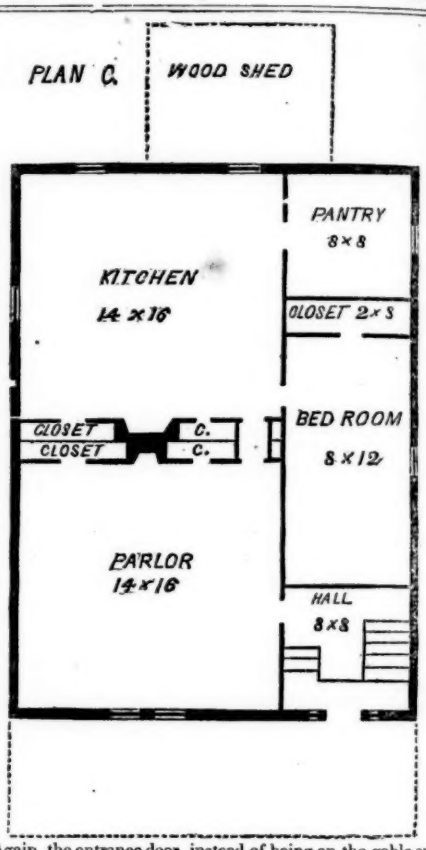
ESTIMATE OF COST.

1,000 feet	hewed timber, at 2c,	$20 00
4,134 "	inch pine boards planed, 10½c.,	44 65
4,100 "	roof boards, at 7c.,	28 70
1,200 "	½ inch for battings,	12 60
500 "	1½ inch, second clear, at 13c.,	6 50
200 "	1¼ " " say,	3 00
182 "	1½ " for water table,	1 75
21,000	shingles at $2,50,	52 50
968 feet, or 66 pieces 4 by 4 scantling, 11 feet long; 320 feet, or 24 pieces, 10 feet long; 171 feet, or 8 pieces, 16 feet long; 168 feet, 3 by 4, 14 feet long; 576 feet, or 32 pieces, 2 by 4, 18 feet long; 880 feet, or 80 pieces, 2 by 4, 11 feet long; 176 feet, or 16 pieces, 2 by 4, 11 feet long; 184 feet, 2 by 4, long as possible; 118 joists, 2 by 8, 16 feet long, 16 joists, 2 by 8, 10 feet long; 54 joists, 16 feet long; —for ceiling joists. Estimate all the scantling at		50 00
Joiner work, to frame, enclose, make sash, &c.,		200 00
Glass and putty for windows,		20 00
Nails,		15 00
Door and window swings,		10 00
		$464 70
This is exclusive of the cellar wall and under-pinning, which, with the chimneys, may be [inclusive of materials,] made for,		125 00
Flooring,		20 00
Inside joiner's work and lumber,		150 00
Lath and plastering,		200 00
		$959 70
Extras,		40 30
		$1000 00

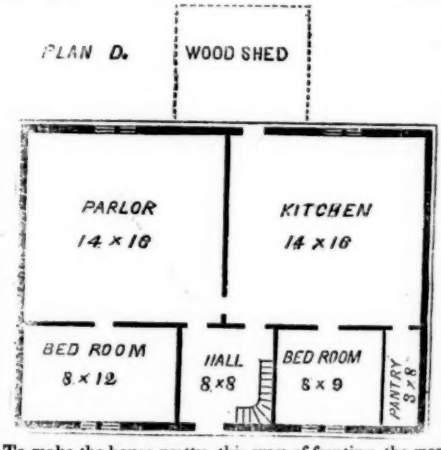
This of course does not allow for the digging of cellar or hauling of lumber;—that must be calculated according as the distance is far or near. The green house is of course extra, as that does not properly belong to the house, but is a luxury which, if the house fronts to the north, could be constructed at a small expense—say thirty dollars.

Should any person, from want of means at command, desire only to build the main house, with intention at some future day, if desirable, to add the wings, I would offer the ground plan No. C, in which the front and outward appearance of house is retained, except the wings. The stairs from hall, which will be only 8 feet square, will have two foot landings, and rise so as to bring the platform of turning directly on a level with the top of front door.

Such a house may be constructed on the plan as described, at from 5 to 600 dollars—as lumber and labor can be obtained.



Again, the entrance door, instead of being on the gable end may be as in plan D. The hall being in center of house, the stairs to chamber would have to be a half circle. The stairs might be reversed, and the room now 8 by 9, made 8 by 12. So *vice versa*, and then open the room to be 8 by 9 from the hall, and use it for a library, or office, as might be required.



To make the house pretty, this way of fronting, the manner of finish would have to be more expensive, and a gable should be raised from the roof, and a window to correspond be introduced over the entrance door, or a projecting porch forming the hall might be constructed.—*Transactions N. Y. State Agricultural Society for* 1848.

DUTY OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

Mr. Editor:—It is not my intention at this time to depreciate this truly valuable class of prints; far from it. I regard them as the leaven which is ultimately to leaven the whole farming community, and work that reform in the department of agriculture, which shall effectually tell upon the interests of the whole civilized world. But I wish to make some suggestions, (if I may be allowed to do so,) which would essentially increase their value and usefulness to the farmer.

The reader of agricultural journals will observe that the efforts of such prints are almost exclusively directed to improve the producing art, and increase to the greatest possible extent, the amount of farm products; while the art of marketing those products advantageously, (a matter of no small importance to the farmer,) receives little or no attention. To secure the first, it is true is the all-important object, but to effect the latter is sufficiently so to require more attention than it has heretofore received. Is it not the province of the agricultural press to look after all the interests connected with the pursuit of farming? Then the farmer not unreasonably asks of these journals, the necessary information in regard to the markets, present and prespective, which will enable him judiciously to dispose of his produce. The farmer may be perfectly skilled in producing, and yet fail to realize the full profits of his skill, for the simple reason that he has not the means of knowing how and when to market his produce advantageously.

Now, is it not clearly within the sphere of the agricultural press to collect and spread before the farmer correct information respecting the circumstances and causes which control the markets, that he may form an intelligeet judgment in the case, and act understandingly in disposing of his produce. I am aware that it is utterly impossible to foresee all the fluctuations incident to the markets, when a spirit of wild speculation is rife; yet a correct knowledge of the causes which operate to graduate the scale of prices, uninfluenced by speculation, is attainable. It is perfectly apparent, that the supply of any particular article, as a general rule, determines the price. So when the supply is equal to the demand, we have the medium price; when the supply is greater than the demand, prices are depressed; and when there is a defieient supply, prices are proportionally high. Now the farmer wants to be informed, so far as it is possible, of the present and future supply of the articles he produces, that he may judge correctly of the value of his property. This is a general rule; but there are other things which many times greatly modify its results. There may be, for instance, a scarcity in some one article of provision, but an abundance of all the rest. Now though there may be a deficiency of this one article, a very high price will not be realized because the abundance of the rest creates the supply. But if the deficiency in one or more is so great as to make a deficiency of the whole, then the price of each must be higher. And so it will be with all other classes of articles where one article may be substituted for another.

The comparative abundance of money also has an influence on prices. A scarcity of the circulating medium proportionably paralyzes business operations, and reduces prices, while plenty of money invites to speculation, and prices go up.

Other things might be noticed on this subject, but all I intend is to invite attention to it, and ask that while other interests of the farmer are attended to, this may not be forgotten. It may be said we have all that is practicable on this subject in the record of commercial transactions, and prices current. I think not. We want reliable information, so far as may be, of the supply on hand, and of the probable future supply, and the demand for every particular article we produce. It may be said this is asking too much, and more than is practicable. But might it not be accomplished through the aid of reliable correspondents in the farming interest, located in different parts over this country, and foreign countries which compete with us, or consume our products. W. H. —*Livingston County, N. Y.*, 1849.

Remarks.—It is comparatively easy to state what an agricultural journal *should be*, but quite another and more difficult matter to accomplish the object.—We fear that our correspondent will have to "wait a little longer" before he can obtain a paper which will furnish all the information he desires. For obvious reasons it would be impossibie to give, in a *monthly* of the dimensions of this journal, such reports of the markets, &c., as our friend suggests.—But if the farmers of Western and Central New York were willing, as they are abundantly able, to support a *weekly agricultural newspaper*, they would soon be furnished with a journal containing the most reliable intelligence of the crops and home and foreign markets—together with much other information particularly valuable and interesting to farmers, but which is not given in our agricultural monthlies nor the the political weekly papers of the day. We believe the day is not "afar off" when agricultural *newspapers* will be sustained in New York and the Western and Southern States, as they now are in New England and Europe—and when that time shall arrive, the desideratum mentioned by our correspondent will no longer exist.—Ed.

To Cure a Stifled Horse.—J. B. Goddard, of Norwich, Connecticut, writes to the American Agriculturist, as follows:—

Take one gallon of urine, and put therein a small handful of junk tobacco; boil down to one quart; then add two ounces of oil of spike, one ounce of oil of amber, two spoonfuls of spirits of turpentine, and two spoonfuls of honey. Put it into a jug, and cork it tight for use. Process of application: rub the stifle-bone hard with the mixture 15 or 20 minutes; then dry it in thoroughly with a red-hot fire shovel; then ride the horse forth and back one hundred yards. Repeat the above two or three times, and the cure will be effected.

Butter Making.—Those who only make a small quantity of butter, and of course do not churn every day will find the following very important: When the cream of each day is put into the jar or pot in which it is kept, let the whole be *stirred together thoroughly*. If this is not done, the cream of each day will remain in layers as it is put in, and the lower strata will become sour and bitter, and when the churning is done, will taint the whole. So says a butter maker of the class alluded to.

The "Mameluke Wheat," noticed so favorably in some papers recently, is a humbug.

STIMULATING MANURES.—EXPERIMENTS.

BY M. S. GALLUP.

Messrs. Editors:—In nothing do we witness such a perfect recklessness and entire want of economy on the part of the tillers of the soil, as is exhibited in the waste of those substances which tend to the nutrition, or the stimulus of plants. What a vast amount of these is yearly and daily wasted, which might, by proper economy, be made subservient to the most salutary and beneficial results! Farmers are, generally, too remiss by far in the preservation of manures.

It is a matter of no ordinary moment, to preserve and apply whatever can possibly tend to increase a crop. Yet very few act upon this principle. Indeed, a great majority of our farmers neglect to attend properly to this matter, and suffer serious losses on that account. Most especially, is it too true that, by many farmers, ashes are not saved and applied to the production of vegetable substances. Some sell this valuable manure to ash-pedlars for an insignificant sum; others suffere it to remain about their premises unused. Either course exhibits a lamentable want of economy on their part.

Were our farmers aware of the value of both leached and unleached ashes as a stimulating manure, it does seem that they would not be guilty of such superlative folly as selling them for ten cents per bushel; or letting them go entierly to waste. Ashes, on most soils, and in most seasons, has not its equal in the whole catalogue of stimulants. "We speak what we know, and testify what we have seen."

During the past seson, I have made some experiments, testing the real value of ashes as a manure. For this purpose, I selected four consecutive rows of corn planted upon soil of equal fertility; and each of which received the same care and attention in tillage. To the *first* I applied *unleached ashes*—to the *second leached ashes*—to the *third, unleached ashes* after hoeing the first time, and to the fourth no ashes. The ashes were applied to the first two rows as soon as the spires made their appearance. Note the result:—I harvested the corn about the 2d of September, and ascertained the respective amounts as follows: from the row to which unleached ashes was applied, I obtained 32 pounds of ears of corn. From the row to which leached ashes was applied I harvested 35 pounds. From the row to which unleached ashes was aplied after hoeing the first time, I got 26 pounds. And, from that to which no ashes were applied, 24 pounds of corn.

From these experiments we deduce the following facts:—1. That *leached* ashes are more valuable as a manure than *unleached* ones. But I applied double the amount of the former. All things considered, a bushel of leached is equal to a bushel of unleached ashes. 2. That ashes is not far from being one-fourth better to be applied as soon as the spires appear than after hoeing the first time. 3. That the application of ashes at a proper season will increase a crop of corn nearly one-third. It is true we must take into consideration the counteracting influence of season, soil, and such like. The past season has been favorable to the use of this manure.

The soil, too, being a loam, interspersed with gravel, is well adapted to ashes. Upon a wet, clayey soil, or in a wet season, such results might not be obtained. But, as a general thing, the result will not vary materially from the above.

If what I have stated be correct, does it not behoove our farmers to save carefully and apply ashes to the production of corn? Is it not really worth their pains? Is it the part of wisdom to waste this valuable manure? Or, rather, is it not the part of wisdom to preserve it? Judge ye.

I have likewise applied ashes to potatoes, and find it highly beneficial. It may be advantageously applied to the raising of garden vegetables, also to pasture. Spring wheat may be materially benefitted by using ashes. It should be applied as soon as the spires appear. In this section of the country, this crop is very often injured by worms. The application of ashes, in this case, is an effectual remedy.—*Busti, Chaut. Co., N. Y., Oct.*, 1849.

Domestic Economy.

A New Kind of Cheese.—An esteemed friend, in whose *recipes* we have great confidence, has kindly furnished us with the following method for making good cheese: Boil good white potatoes, and when cold, peel and mash them till not a lump remains. To five pounds thus prepared add a pint and a half of sour milk, and as much salt as may be deemed necessary to season the mass. Having worked it well, let it be covered, from two to four days according to the state of the weather; then work again, make the cheese the size you like and then let them dry in the shade. After they have become sufficiently dry, place them in pots or pans, and let them remain a fortnight or more. In this way cheese of a most excellent quality may be made and what is of no small consequence, it can be kept for years without the slightest deterioration from the effects of age, provided it can be kept dry. A friend who has had the pleasure of eating cheese prepared in this manner, speaks of it in the highest terms.—*Maine Farmer.*

Savoy or Sponge Cake.—Take twelve fresh eggs, put them in the scale, and balance them with sugar; take out half and balance the other half with flour; separate the whites from the yolks, whip them up very light, then mix them, and sift in, first sugar, then flour, until both are exhausted; add some grated lemon peel; bake them in paper cases, or little tin moulds. This also makes an excellent pudding, with butter, sugar, and wine for sauce.

A Substitute for Tea.—Dr. Graham, an old and experienced physician in London, says—"I may state, on very respectable authority, that the first leaves of whortleberry, properly gathered and dried in the shade, cannot be distinguished from the real China teas."

Cleansing Paint.—The best thing for cleansing oil paint is a sponge dipped in Ammonia which has been copiously diluted in water. Soap dissolves the turpentine as well as the linseed oil, and not only destroys the smooth and shiny surface, but exposes also the lead to the influence of the water and air, and is, therefore, not practicable.

Shrinking of Flannel.—Enclose new flannel in a bag; put it into a boiler with cold water; heat and boil it. It will never shrink any more after this operation, and should then be made up into garments.

To learn, willingly and promptly to do whatever is right, simply because it is so, is a great acquisition.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY P. BARRY.

THE CONVENTION OF FRUIT GROWERS.

This body assembled in New York on the 2d of October, and held a session of two days. The attendance was not quite so large as last year, but was made up of men well informed on the subject, from many parts of the Union. The collection of fruits was much larger and better than we had reason to anticipate, but still greatly behind that of last year. The subject of a union between this body and the "North American Pomological Convention," was brought forward at an early stage of the proceedings, and after a conference between committees from each, it was unanimously resolved that the Associations be united under the name of the *American Pomological Congress*—that the first meeting be held at Cincinnati, in 1850, and that the meetings afterwards be held biennially—Philadelphia being designated for 1852.

The chairman of the General Fruit Committee reported a long list of rejected fruits, besides a list of varieties for general cultivation. We intended to give this list in the present number, but have not been able to get it in a complete form. We shall give it in our next, with further remarks on the doings of the Convention. The proceedings were marked throughout with regularity and harmony, and now that this Congress is so well organized, it cannot fail to render great service to the country in this important branch of culture.

PEACH CULTURE.

The peach crop through many parts of New Jersey and Delaware has been very good the past season. We saw it stated in the Journal of Commerce, some time in September, that 15,000 baskets were brought in one week, by one steamer alone, from New Brunswick, and an equal number by others; and in one day 3474 baskets at an average price 70 cents per basket. Many of the farmers have netted from one to $2,000. In the last of September, when we were in New York and Philadelphia, a basket of about three pecks of *Heath's Cling*, or *Crawford's Late Melocoton*, could not be bought from the market dealers for less than $4. Fine late peaches were both scarce and dear in our markets, and our cultivators would do well to turn some attention to this point. At present few, except early varieties, are grown to any extent.

In answer to inquiries from a Staten Island correspondent, on this subject, the editor of the Horticulturist says:—

"The choicest late peaches for profitable market culture are the following: Morris White, Crawford's Late, Heath Cling, Druid Hill, Snow Peach, Old Mixon Freestone, La Grange, and Ward's Late Free. In planting an orchard of 2000 trees in your neighborhood, we should choose the above in about equal proportions, giving the preference to Morris White and Crawford's Late, as the most uniformly productive. Sixteen or eighteen feet apart each way, is the usual distance; but you may plant them twelve feet, if you keep them low and bushy, and shorten-in the tops every year, by which means you will have the finest fruit. Above all, be careful to get trees of healthy constitution, free from all hereditary suspicion of the *yellows*. The size and quality of your fruit depends almost wholly on the *depth* and goodness of your soil."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have several matters of this kind on hand, that ought to have been attended to this month, but we have been so much from home and so much engaged when at home, that we have found it really impossible to give them proper attention. Several communications are on hand also, and will receive attention next month.

Wintering Verbenas, Carnations, Salvias and other Tender Plants.—(F. K. P., Wisconsin.) Where there is no green-house, a *cold frame* will answer the purpose. Take a common hot bed frame—dig a pit two to three feet deep, in a perfectly dry soil, and set the frame in it and fill in the earth around perfectly close, and put some manure around to exclude the frost; have the sashes to fit closely, and cover all with leaves, pine branches, &c., two feet deep. Plants will winter well in this way. They should be aired in fine, mild weather, and a sharp look out be kept for mice. Next to this a good dry cool cellar, where there is some light admitted occasionally, will answer. The plants should be stored away dry, and be kept as free as possible from moisture or decaying portions of leaves or wood.

Your other questions will be answered next month.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Our thanks are due to Stephen Hull, Esq., of Clyde, for some grains of an *early white table corn*, which he says is very superior—and for remarks on the culture of the pea nut, which we shall give in next, or a future number.

—To E. A. McKay, Esq., of Naples, Ontario Co., for a box of Isabella Grapes, from his vineyard.

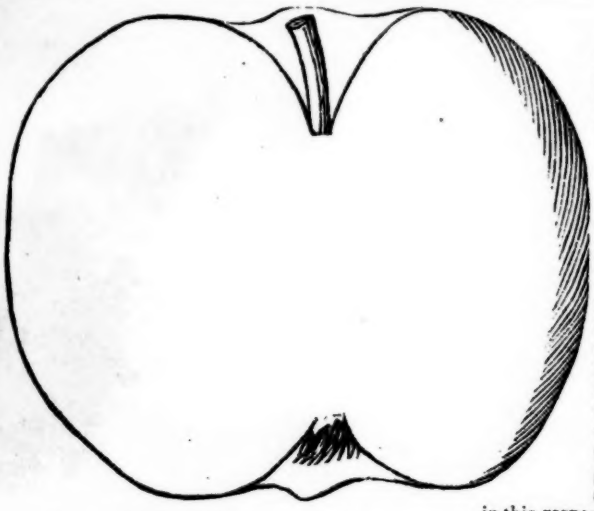
—To Jas. H. Watts, Esq., for fine specimens of *Ribston Pippin* and other apples.

—To Mr. Ira Thurston, of Hemlock Lake, for very fine specimens of *White Doyenne* pear.

—To W. G. Verplanck, Esq., of Geneva, for half a bushel of *White Doyenne* pears, as fine as we have ever seen. This fruit attains its highest perfection in that vicinity, and is cultivated more extensively there than in any other part of the State.

Apples as an Article of Human Food.—The importance of apples, as food, has not hitherto been sufficiently estimated in this country nor understood. Besides contributing a large portion of sugar, mucilage, and other nutritive matter, in the form of food, they contain such a fine combination of vegetable acids, extractive substances and aromatic principles, with the nutritive matter, as to act powerfully in the capacity of refrigerants, tonics and antiseptics; and when freely used at the season of ripeness, by rural laborers and others, they prevent debility, strengthen digestion, correct the putrefactive tendencies of nitrogenous food, avert scurvy, and probably maintain and strengthen the powers of productive labor.

The French and Germans use apples extensively; indeed, it is rare that they sit down, in the rural districts, without them in some shape or other, even at the best tables. The laborers and mechanics depend on them, to a very great extent as an article of food. —*Selected.*



THE GRAVENSTEIN APPLE.

This is one of the finest of all foreign varieties of the Apple that have been introduced to this country. It appears as far us we know, to be esteemed as excellent wherever it has been tested. Downing, in his Fruits and Fruit Trees says:—"A superb looking German Apple, which originated at Gravenstein, in Holstein, and is thought one of the finest apples of the North of Europe. It fully sustains its reputation here, and is unquestionably a fruit of first rate quality. Thomas, in his American Fruit Culturist says—"Productive, handsome and excellent. Fine in all localities." Cole, in his Fruit Book says—"one of the handsomest and best for all parts of the country, holding an equally high rank with the Porter; some prefer it."

Our own experience with its culture here enables us to endorse cheerfully these various commendations—and we notice it now to bring it more prominently to the attention of planters. It has yet found its way into comparatively few collections, while it should be in every one, great or small, in the whole country. It is one of the most vigorous and beautiful growers of the hundreds of kinds in cultivation. It makes a round, regular and well shaped head, without any care or pruning, and this, with its great hardiness and productiveness, render it a most valuable variety for the farmer's orchard, who has not the leisure or inclination to bestow much care on on his trees. It makes a beautiful and profitable Dwarf tree on the Paradise stock, for the fruit border in the garden.

Fruit large, roundish, slightly flattened. Skin pale yellow, striped and mottled with bright red. Stalk short and stout, in a deep cavity. Eye open, large, in a pretty deep and broad basin. Flesh white, fine grained, juicy, sub-acid, rich and pleasant. In use here during all the month of September. Wood is stout; bark smooth, dark brown and bright; foliage large and luxuriant.

We should be glad to see our markets well supplied with such apples as this, the *Dyer*, *Hawley* and *St. Lawrence*, after the *Early Harvest* and *Strawberry* are gone, and before the *Fall Pippin* comes in.

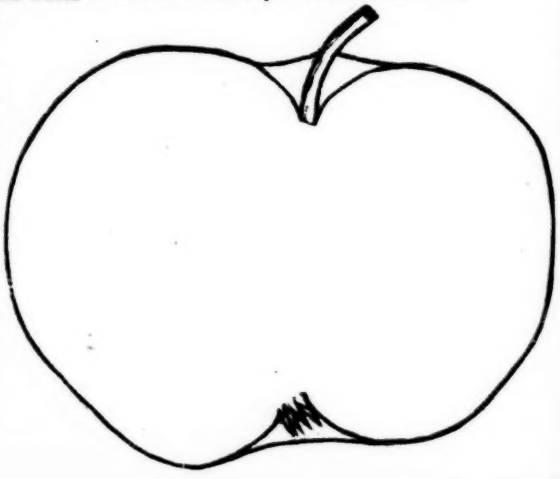
HAWTHORNDEN APPLE

The Hawthornden is a famous Scotch apple, and in all the British fruit gardens it is placed at the head of the list of kitchen or cooking varieties. As far as we are aware it is no better there than here. We have seen no other tree so loaded with fruit this season as a little tree of this sort in our garden. The branches were literally covered with fruit, and so beautiful that every one who saw them said they would cultivate it "if only for ornament." The tree is naturally dwarfish, but a strong grower nevertheless, and bears most abundantly when very young—similar in this respect to the *Keswick Codlin*, another famous English kitchen apple.

This apple originated at Hawthornden, the birthplace of the poet Drummond, and Downing calls it "an excellent bearer, a handsome fruit, and good for cooking or drying."

Fruit is about the size of the Early Harvest, quite flat, very regular. Skin smooth, of delicate pale yellow, often flesh color, with a bright red or crimson cheek. Flesh soft, juicy and acid; excellent for cooking. The Maiden's Blush is much similar in appearance, but the tree of Maiden's Blush is more erect and slender, the wood lighter colored, and the fruit harder.

We would particularly recommend this apple to those who are procuring dwarf apples, for garden culture, as its great beauty and early bearing, as well as its productiveness, render it eminently worthy of a place among a dwarf garden collection. As such trees are generally planted in gardens of small dimensions, surrounding the houses and homes of our citizens and villagers, some little regard should be had to the beauty of the tree and fruit.



HORTICULTURAL PARTY.

The following notice, which we extract from the Horticulturist, will show something of the Horticultural spirit in Philadelphia. We have been assured by many of the guests that this was one of the most delightful fetes they ever participated in; and how could it be otherwise?

Horticultural Party.—We learn that our friend, Dr. Brinckle, whose zeal and knowledge place him among the foremost of amateur horticulturists, held at his residence in Girard Square, Philadelphia, on the evening of the 13th September, one of the most agreeable horticultural *soirees* ever enjoyed in this country. Had we been able to accept his kind invitation, we would gladly have noticed this reunion more fully; but we now are forced to content ourselves with the following memoranda, kindly sent us by one of the guests.—Ed.

During the horticultural exhibition, we have had rather more than the usual supply of fruits and flowers; but the climax of the gala was last evening, when Dr. Brinckle, to do honor to the occasion, and to exhibit some remarkable fruits and wines that had been provided by his liberality and that of his numerous friends, gave a "Horticultural Party" at his elegant and hospitable mansion in Chestnut street, where were assembled the amatuers, the gardeners, and the friends of liberal culture. J. P. Cushing, Esq., of Boston, kindly forwarded a liberal supply of his best grapes, pears, &c., and the tables were in addition, ornamented with every flower now in bloom, the whole forming a fete such as the writer would be glad to see frequently repeated. As an evidence of the good things of this region, I beg to insert in the pages of the Horticulturist the following list of fruits exhibited at a private evening party on this single evening:

Oranges and Figs. *Citron melons*, two varieties.
Water melons—Mountain Sweet, Mountain Sprout.
Flowers—Very beautiful pyramids and basket bouquets for the table, from Messrs. Bissett, Kilvinger & Raabe.
Chinese Preserves—Finger fruit, Mangostan.
Native Wines—Longworth's Sparkling Catawba, Longworth's Catawba or Hock, Buchanan's Hock, Resor's Cape.
Foreign Wines—Washington Morton's Champagne, Geisler's do., Wirts & Co., do.: Hockheimer, two vintages; Weinnengen; very superior Hock presented by Mr. Lennig. Chambertin, Port, Sherry, Maderia.
Grapes—Black Hamburgh, very large, Hanstrell, do., White variety. *Nectarines*—New White, Early Violet. *Pears*—Bartlett, Golden Beurre of Biboa, Flemish Beauty. All the above from Mr. Cushing.
Grapes—Lashmere's Seedling, Chasselas de Fontainbleau, Muscat Muscadine, White Frontignan, Grizzly Frontignan, Raisin des Carmes, Decan Superb, Cambridge Botanic Garden, Victoria, Black Hamburgh, Black Prince, Fromental, Frankenthal. The above from Mr. Buist. Many other fine varieties were presented by Messrs. Cleveland, Baxter, Johns and Copia.
Pears—Petre, Chapman, Lodge, Pennsylvania, Moyamensing, Hanover, Seckel, Seckel from original tree, Autumn Bergamot, Zantzinger, White Doyenne, Gray Doyenne, Chancellor, Orange, Steinmentz' Catherine, D'Angouleme, Julienne.
Peaches—Many varieties.

An interesting item in the evening's proceedings consisted in testing the American wines. The labels from these and the best foreign brands were removed, and private marks attached. The best judges in the city were present, and the result would have been exceedingly gratifying to Messrs. Longworth, Buchanan and Resor, had they been present, and I may add, will do much in introducing the Cincinnati wines into use in this region. Yours, S.

GRAPE CULTURE.

We are glad to observe that the culture of the Grape is making rapid progress in our State. At the State and County Fairs this season, the quantity and quality of the Grapes presented have far surpassed anything we remember to have seen in former years. At our County Show we had Isabellas from Mrs. E F. Smith, of this city, Zera Burr, of Perinton, Mr. Ainsworth, of Bloomfield, and others, that in size, color, &c., approached bunches of Black Hamburg, raised under glass. Johnny Bull may turn up his nose at our "American sour grapes," but we have great reason to rejoice that we have a soil and climate where such grapes as these can be grown with comparatively no care at all

We have on our table a box of *Isabellas*, presented us by David McKay, Esq., of Naples, Ontario Co., from his young vineyard, as fine as Dr. Underhill ever gathered in his famous Croton Point Vineyard, and fit to appear in the dessert of the daintiest republican in the country. Mr. McKay designs supplying our market with grapes. His vinepard is in a very promising condition, and will no doubt yield him a handsome revenue.

It is almost incredible what a quantity of grapes a single vine of the Isabella will produce. A mechanic of this city planted a vine some seven or eight years ago, and now it covers one end of his house, gives him a delightful arbor, and this year has yielded about seven bushels of fruit. The man who has a place for a vine to run cannot invest fifty cents better than in planting a good Grape Vine.

The cultivation of Foreign varieties in cold vineries is also attracting much attention. These structures may be very cheap and simple, and yet answer every purpose. We copy below a notice of a very complete establishment of this sort, from the Horticulturist, and we may add that we saw exhibited at the American Institute, splendid specimens of *Queen of Nice*, *Muscat of Alexander*, *Black Prince*, and *Black Hamburg*, from the Clinton Point Vinery.

THE VINERY AT CLINTON POINT.

Our frontispiece is intended to convey to the reader some idea of the very complete vinery at Clinton Point, the residence of our neighbor, Philip S. Van Rensselaer, Esq., near New-Hamburgh, on the Hudson. [We omit cut of vinery.—Ed. Gen. Far.]

The effect of this vinery is so excellent, and its adaptation to the intended purpose so complete, that we consider it the best model for a cuvilinear house that we have yet seen. The general plan is not unlike that of many vineries near Boston; but in simplicity and nicety of construction, far surpasses all the curved roof vineries that we have seen there, and was designed by Mr. Van Rensselaer after a thorough inspection of the best vineries in the country.

The house is built entirely of wood; and while it has an exceedingly light and pleasing effect, is at the same time very strong and durable. The view of the interior shows that the roof is supported by three rows of light posts, to which, in a very simple manner, the effect of clustered columns is given.

The house rests on *locust* posts, which are as durable as a stone wall while they offer no impediment to the free passage of the roots of the vines through the border on the outside or inside of the house.

In the ventilation of this vinery, Mr. Van Rensse-

laer has especially improved on other structures of the same kind, which we have seen elswhere. The current of air follows the same course as usual in houses of this kind; that is, it enters at the openings in the low wooden wall below the sashes, (boards hung on hinges,) and escapes at the movable sashes at the top of the roof; a mode which passes a stream of fresh air, entering at one's command, over the whole growth of the vines, from the floor to the topmost branch.

These movable sashes are swung on centre pivots; a mode allowing them to be more easily opened and shut than sliding sashes. Usually, sashes of this kind are opened and shut by means of *cords*, which, owing to the expansion and contraction of the material, effected by the atmosphere, is found a most imperfect mode.

Mr. Van Rensselaer has ingeniously obviated this difficulty, by employing a forked iron rod, (see figure,)

Section of Vinery.

a, for opening and closing the sashes. This rod is about half an inch in diameter, plays, perpendicularly, up and down, through an iron socket, *b*, in the top rail of the trellis in the middle of the house. There is a thumb screw in this socket, which presses against the rod and fixes it at any desired height. Each branch of this ventilating-rod, where it is divided at the top, is only about a fourth of an inch in diameter: so that the fork is so elastic as to give it sufficient play to allow the sashes to rise and fall easily and freely, while, by means of the thumb screw, they can be held firmly in any position.

We have omitted to say that this is a "cold vinery;" that is, one in which no fire heat is employed,—a species of structure every day coming into greater favor in this part of the country. To grow the foreign grape in the highest perfection, it is only necessary to have the temperature of the house at that command which the full sunshine, and the admission or exclusion of the outer air, gives, without resorting to fire heat; and so abundant and powerful is the sunshine in this latitude that the Muscat of Alexandria, which in many sesons requires fire heat to mature perfectly in Boston, ripens regularly and fully on the Hudson in a cold-house.

The vinery at Clinton Point is, a span-roofed house 80 feet long, 18 feet wide, and 14 feet high. Mr. Van Rensselaer has deviated from the usual course, in placing it on a north-and-south, instead of an east-and-west line; and the results shows how wisley, for this climate, as the vines on both sides are equally exposed to the longest influence of the sun,—enjoying it from rising to setting; while at the hottest time of the day they are all far less likely to be injured by any excess of heat than vines on the sunny side of a house facing directly south.

We have, so far, only spoken of the vinery itself; but, as we are always inclined to judge of the tree by its fruit, we may add that all that we have said of the merits of the structure, is fully sustained by the extraordinary growth of the vines, and the magnificent grapes which they have produced this season. We have only seen them equalled in one instance, that of G. R. Russell, Esq., of West Roxbury, whose fruit bore off the palm at the Massachusetts horticultural exhibition last year.

The vines were only planted a year ago last July, and, of course, have not been allowed to bear a full crop this season; but the strong, vigorous, healthy wood with which they have filled the house, and the wonderfully fine clusters of fruit, of the highest flavor, which they have produced, show the advantages of the best structure and the best culture. The *border* in which they grow affords, indeed, a supply of food which explains, in part, the extraordinary growth of the vines,—since it runs under the whole house, and extends over a wide space all round it, being 80 feet wide and 120 feet long, by nearly 3 feet deep, and very thourougely manured.

The house contains a very complete collection of grapes, obtained from Mr. Buist, of Philadelphia, and we were glad to learn that every vine had proved correct. Besides the standard varieties, we noticed *Deacon's Superb*—perhaps the most beautiful of all new white grapes,—the clusters very large, berries oval, and closely set. *Reine de Nice*, (not ripe when we saw it,) was also laden with large clusters of very handsome fruit. *Xeres*, another white grape, also attracted our attention by the size and beauty of its clusters; while some bunches of the *Palestine* grape, more than 2 feet long, made us comprehend the biblical account of the grapes of the land of Canaan.

Camomile.—A few roots of this plant should have a place in every garden. Not only are its medical qualities highly valuable, but its presence among vegetables is supposed to be an Ægis of protection aganist many diseases to which they are subject. It should be transplanted into warm and rich soil, early in the spring, and be assisted, during its early development, by copious manuring and frequent pressure. When plants, late in the season, exhibit symptoms of decay or general debility, the planting of a small root of camomile in their vicinage is frequently the most speedy and efficacious remedy that can be applied. The odor, or aroma, diffused by this plant, is also known to be highly repellant to many kinds of winged insects, and its presence among those species of plants and vegetables infested by such enemies, will protect them more effectually than almost any other agent known, and at comparatively small expense.—*Selected.*

Cleaning Trees.—Trees and vines which are kept the cleanest, bear the best; like the human body, the pores of their skin become clogged with dirt, and retain gases which should escape. Trees, the bark of which has been scraped and scrubbed, become more thriving, and more vigorous.

Editor's Table.

DRAIN TILES, &c.—We have received from Mr. ALVIN WILCOX, of West Bloomfield, specimens of horse-shoe Tile, and Pipe, of his own manufacture. They are made of excellent material—the best blue clay. The pipes left with us have been in use *eighteen years*, (buried three feet deep,) and appear to be as good as when first put down. The samples of both Tile and Pipe can be seen at this office.

"A LITTLE MORE GRAPE."—We are indebted to Mr. S. H. AINSWORTH, of West Bloomfield, for several clusters of very fine Isabella Grapes. If Mr. A. is as successful in other matters, as in grape culture, he deserves success in the nursery business.

JEFFERSON CO. FAIR.—The proceedings at this Fair, held at Watertown on the 26th and 27th of September, have been received, and speak well for the farmers of Jefferson. The show was superior in most respects, and the number in attendance, as usual, large. The Address was delivered by the President, MOSES EAMES, Esq., of Rutland, one of the most enterprising friends of improvement in the State. It is one of the best, most practical and sensible addresses which we have ever read—and we shall endeavor to give some extracts in a future number of the Farmer.

THE MICHIGAN STATE FAIR, we learn by Detroit papers, as well as from gentlemen who were in attendance, was much better, in every respect, than had been anticipated. The exhibition was good in each department, the attendance large, and the arrangements excellent. We know something of the enterprise and spirit of the farmers of Michigan, and expected a favorable report from the first Show of their State Society; and we doubt not the interest excited will be most salutary in promoting improvement throughout that fair and fertile Peninsula.

MARYLAND STATE FAIR.—An attentive friend and correspondent who was present at this Fair, held in Baltimore, on the 10th, 11th and 12th of October, has favored us with particulars—but his letters did not reach us in time for publication. He speaks of the exhibition as highly creditable. The show of Stock was remarkably good, and the display of implements, &c., quite respectable.

PREMIUMS OF STATE AG. SOCIETY.—Persons in this vicinity, who are entitled to Premiums, &c., from the State Ag. Society, can obtain them on application to the Assistant Secretary, JOSEPH ALLEYN, Esq., of Rochester.

TO SECRETARIES OF AG. SOCIETIES.—The Secretaries of County Ag. Societies will oblige us by forwarding papers or pamphlets containing proceedings of their Fairs, election of officers for 1850, &c.

RED ROOT SEED.—We are requested to state that Mr. M. F. REYNOLDS, No. 17 Buffalo-st., Rochester, will pay 25 cents a bushel for all the Red Root Seed which may be delivered at his store. Farmers who wish to dispose of a pest and get pay for the same, will please note the offer, and act accordingly.

Rochester Commercial Nursery,

No. 3 EAST AVENUE, ROCHESTER, N. YORK.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public that their stock of FRUIT TREES for sale this Autumn is very large, and comprises all the varieties that are really desirable. They leave to others the task of cultivating and selling worthless varieties, and intend to propagate none but such as have been well tested and approved.

To those who wish to buy to sell again, we can offer great inducements.

☞ Priced Catalogues furnished to post-paid applicants.

Sept. 1, 1849. [9-4m] BISSELL & HOOKER.

SEEDLINGS, for Sale at the Geneva Nursery.

PEAR, Plum, Cherry, Apple Quince, Mountain Ash, Horse Chesnut, Buckthorn, &c. SEEDLINGS and SEED of the above trees for sale at the Geneva Nursery.

Also, all kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, and Vines for sale.

Geneva, Ont. Co., N. Y. [10-3m*] W. G. VERPLANCK.

Merino Sheep for Sale.

THE over increase of the Flock on the Oakland Farm is offered for sale, as usual, this season—chiefly ewes The Sheep can be seen on the Farm, near the outlet of Seneca Lake. Letters post-paid shall have attention, and may be addressed to the subscriber at the Geneva Post Office. J. DELAFIELD.

October, 1849. [11-1t*]

Penfield Nursery.

THE Proprietors of the above Nursery, in the Village of Penfield, offer for sale a very extensive assortment of FRUIT TREES, of the most approved and choice kinds, of extra size and vigorous and healthy growth. Being entirely worked by themselves, and all obtained from the most reliable sources, or cut from bearing trees of their own, we l be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness. A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.

Seedling stocks kept constantly for sale.

Prompt attention paid to (post-paid) applications containing the Cash or approved references. [1m*]

Penfield, N. Y., Nov. 1. 1849. HENRY FELLOWS & SONS.

Nursery Fruit Trees for Sale.

THE undersigned has from fifteen to twenty thousand cultivated Fruit Trees, fit for transplanting into orchards and gardens, for sale on liberal terms. There are over one hundred of the choicest varieties of Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry and Plum Trees, in his collection, that can be found in this country. All orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

MOSES LONG, No 29, Alexander street.

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 1. [10-2m]

Dairy Stock.

FOR SALE, FLATO, a Bull 2 years old in August past.—Large, perfect in form, beautifully pied, a deep red and pure white. His sire the premium Hereford Bull of Thomas H. Hyatt, Esq. His dam, a cream colored Holderness Cow of great excellence, but one remove from the "IMPORTED HOLDERNESS BULL." For description of the genuine "Holderness" blood, see Genesee Farmer for September last, page 207. His dam gave milk the year round—in the best of the season from 26 to 30 quarts per day. He took the first premium at the recent Cattle Show in this County. For terms, which will be reasonable, either for cash or credit, enquire at the office of the Genesee Farmer or of the subscriber, at his farm in Brighton, four miles from this city. LYMAN PAYNE.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 1., 1849.

Drain Tile, Pipes, and Roofing Tile.

BENJ. F. WHARTENBY, Manufacturer of DRAINING TILE, Drain Pipe, Roofing Tile, &c., offers them for sale at his kiln at Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y., at the following prices. 4 inch horse-shoe Tile, $15 per 1000—3 inch, $12 50—2 inch, $10. 4 inch Pipes, $16—3 inch, $14—2 inch, $10—1¼ inch, $9—1 inch, $8. Roofing Tile, $20—13¾ tile to the rod. Soles for the horse-shoe tile, half the price of tile; these are not always necessary.

All orders promptly supplied. [11-2t]

Waterloo, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1849. B. F. WHARTENBY.

Drain Tile, Pipe, &c.

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish horse shoe Drain Tile, of superior make and material. Also, Drain Pipe, and Clay Candle Moulds.

The tile are warranted not to slack for one year, which will test their durability Price of horse-shoe Tile, $15 per thousand, or two shillings per rod, or two shillings per rod; flats (or soles) $7.50 per 1000 or one rhilling per rod. All orders will receive prompt attention. Addres, or apply to

ALVIN WILCOX.

November 1, 1849. [11-1t*] West Bloomfield, N. Y.

Book Agents Wanted.

TWENTY Young Men can be profitably employed in selling Cheap Books and obtaining subscribers for

THE GENESEE FARMER,

and other valuable Magazines and Papers. The nimble ninepence is always better than a slow shilling. Thousands of men will purchase a good cheap Book who will not take expensive ones. Most of the following new works will be sold to agents at half price.

Good Behavior for Gentlemen,	$0 12½
Good Behavior for Ladies,	12½
The True Housekeeper's Guide,	12½
The Lady's Cook Book—Good Living for the Million,	12½
The Marksmen of Monmouth, a tale of the American Revolution, by Curtis,	25
Knowlson's Horse Doctor,	25
Every Man his Own Lawyer,	1 00
The Married Woman's Medical Companion,	50
Life in Rochester, its Vice and Misery,	25
The Home Doctor,	12½

The above works, together with a general variety of new Books, Maps, Cards, Pictures &c., &c. Also,

THE GENESEE FARMER FOR 1848,

stitched and bound in handsome paper covers, containing a vast amount of very valuable and entertaining matter, illustrated with numerous engravings—a work which should be in the possession of every man who owns a rod of land. Price 50 Cents.

☞ Agents who desire to sell Books will require a small cash capital of from 10 to $25, and will in all cases be indemnified against loss. An active young man can make from $1 to 3$ per day. Address, (post paid,) D. M. DEWEY,

Arcade Hall, Rochester, N. Y.

A New Book for Every Farmer!

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE, or the Elements of Chemistry, Geology, Botany, and Meteorology, applied to practical Agriculture: by M. M. RODGERS, M. D., with the approval and assistance of several practical and scientific gentlemen. The work is illustrated by a large number of engravings, and is published in a neat style, well bound, and sold cheap.

NOTICES OF THE WORK.

"The general correctness, brevity, clearness, and multitude of its principles applicable to practical agriculture, that first and best of arts, commend the work to the youth of our land, as well as to its older and yonger agriculturists."—*Prof. Chester Dewey, Principal Rochester Collegiate Institute.*

"This is an interesting and much needed volume, well adapted to the wants and taste of that intelligent portion of the community for whom it is more particularly adapted—making combined a complete system of agriculture, easily understood and readily defined."—*N. Y. Farmer and Mechanic.*

"It appears to be excedingly well adapted for the purpose of instruction. It is concise and plain—neither too much nor too little"—*Hon. Zadock Pratt.*

"We have seen enough to convince us that it is a work of rare merit, such an one as will meet with the approbation of all intelligent readers. Every agriculturist who reads and digests should procure the work."—*American Farmer, Baltimore.*

"We commend the work to the Farmer, especially to the young farmer, as well worthy of his attention."—*Berkshire Culturist, Pittsfield, Mass.*

"We think the author has ably preformed the difficult task of rendering science easy to the practical farmer."—*New England Farmer, by S. W. Cole.*

ERASTUS DARROW, Publisher and Bookseller,
Corner Main and St. Paul-streets, Rochester.

☞ For sale by the Publisher; also, at the office of the Genesee Farmer, and by Booksellers generally.

*** DARROW has a large stock of BOOKS at wholesale or retail. Orders promptly answered. [3-eom-tf]

Owen Morris,

CITY BINDERY, UNDER THE MUSEUM, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THREE Silver Medals have been awarded to the subscriber for the best specimens of Book Binding, exhibited at the Mechanics' Fairs held in this city and Buffalo.

Gentlemen's Libraries fitted up and repaired; Music paper ruled. Music and Periodicals bound and finished to any pattern; Blank Account Books executed at this establishment, have given unequalled satisfaction, by their durability and elegance. Strict attention is always paid to the quality of paper used, to render them equal to the best in the United States, or those imported.

Ladies' Scrap and Guard Books, Albums and Portfolios, in all their varieties, manufactured to order in the best style.

Banks, Institutions, Societies, &c., may be assured of work being done on the most advantageous terms.

Gentlemen residing at a distance, by packing and forwarding volumes to the above directions, stating price and style, may rely upon their being well bound on the most favorable terms, also carefully and punctually returned.

N. B.—The proprietor has spared no expense in fitting up the establisment, and introducing into Western New York the latest improvement in Book Binding.

☞ The Genesee Farmer and other periodicals bound to order.

OWEN MOBRIS.
City Bindery, under the Museum.
Rochester Nov. 1, 1849 [11-tf]

Patent Improved Railroad Horse-Power and Overshot Thresher and Separator.

THIS Power & Thresher, which has been so long before the public, and given such perfect and universal satisfaction, has met with such a constant and rapidly increasing sale, that other manufacturers sometimes adopt headings similar to those of my advertisement—and, in some cases, parts of the advertisements themselves—which, if not observed, may lead to mistakes, and purchasers may get, instead of the machine which has earned the reputation, one of a different construction.

The machine has been much improved, and no pains or expense is spared to make it in the most thorough and durable manner, as we have the greatest facilities as to power, room and materials at our command. It is the cheapest, simplest, most durable and portable set of machinery for the purpose in use, and warranted in every case to give satisfaction to the purchaser. For further particulars see my advertisements in the agricultural papers of the United States and Canada. Catalogues and circulars furnished gratis on application by mail.

HORACE L. EMERY,
Agricultural Warehouse, 369 & 371, Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

Improved Well and Cistern Pumps.

DOWNS, MYNDHERSE & CO., of Seneca Falls, N. Y., would call the attention of Hardware Merchants and all others who have occasion to deal in or use suction pumps, to their *CAST IRON, REVOLVING SPOUT AND CISTERN PUMPS*, for which they have obtained Letters Patent of the United States. For particular description and figures of our Pump, see August number of the Genesee Farmer, page 181. [9 tf]

Nursery of J. J. Thomas, Macedon, N. Y.

THIS Nursery now contains many thousand fine trees, of large, handsome and thrifty growth, consisting of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Apricots, &c., and the smaller fruits, of the best standard sorts, and most of the finest new varieties; ☞ in all cases they have been propagated for sale after being thoroughly proved in bearing. ☜

The collection of APPLES, consisting of many thousand large trees, mostly 7 to 9 feet high, embraceig the finest stanard varieties, and nearly all the valuable new sorts.

Very fine pear seedlings, at $12 per 1000; two years old apple seedlings, at $5 per 1000, Horse chesnuts 1 to 2 ft high, at $5 per 100, &c., &c.

When purchasers desire, selections of the best for affording a regular succession of fruit throughout the seson, will be made by the proprietor.

A carefully assorted collection of hardy ornamental trees, shrubs, and herbaceous perennial plants, will be furnished at very moderate prices.

Trees for canal and railroad conveyance, will be well packed in bundles, enclosed in strong mats, with the roots mudded and encased in wet moss, so as perfecly to preclude all danger of injury.

All communications, post-paid, to be directed Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y
Oct. 1, 1849.

Monroe Nursery,

RIDGE ROAD, SIX MILES WEST OF ROCHESTER.

THE undersigned, proprietor of the above well known establishment, takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends and the public for their liberal patronage last spring. He offers this fall, a complete assortment of Nursery Productions—(he does not presume to say that he has a larger stock than his nursery friends, but he has as good)—at greatly reduced prices, and warranted correct. His Cherry Trees are particularly fine, of three year's growth, and 8 to 10 feet high.

He would invite all about making purchases of trees, &c., this fall, to come and examine his stock previous to looking elsewhere.

The public is again notified that N. Goodsell is not employed by him. CHARLES POWIS.
Greece, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1849. [10-2m]

Seeds and Implements.

GENESEE SEED STORE AND AG. WAREHOUSE.—Irving Hall, opposite the Eagle Hotel, Buffalo-st.—Having purchased the Agricultural and Seed department of Messrs. Nott, Elliott & Fitch, we intend going more extensively into all the branches of our business. We shall keep constantly for sale, all kinds of Imported and American Field and Garden Seeds, and a large assortment of the most approved Implements and Machines used by the Gardener and Farmer. We manufacture Pennock's Wheat Drill, (the most perfect and substantial Drill in use,) the celebrated Massachusetts Eagle C Plow, Drags, Cultivators, &c., &c., all of the most approved patterns and construction, and keep a full supply of all the Boston and Worcester Plows, Sub-soil, Delano's, Burrall's Shell Wheel, Anthony's Patent Index, &c., &c.

In addition to our stock of implements, &c., we think we can say with perfect confidence, we have one of the largest, most carefully grown and best selected stock of FIELD, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS in the country, including several kinds imported from Europe. Farmers, Gardeners and Dealers would consult their interest, and perhaps insure good crops, by calling at our establishment. RAPALJE & BRIGGS.
Rochester, May 1, 1849.

Palmer's Wheat Drill.

THE subscribers have made an arrangement with Mr. Palmer to manufacture for the coming season five hundred of his new Wheat Drill, to be be sold in Western New-York. They are now receiving orders for them, and relying upon heavy sales, have determined to sell them at a SMALL PROFIT—at least twenty-five dollars less than any other drill capable of performing as much. The Drills are constructed under the immediate direction of the inventor, and *Warranted*

An agricultural implement as important as this should be afforded at a rate that places it within the reach of every farmer. To accomplish this Mr. Palmer has spared no pains to become acquainted with all the Drills in use by consulting both English and American Agricultural works, and by procuring copies of inventor's claims, issued or pending in the Patent Office. He has used different kinds of drills for the past years, and has learned by practice the wants of the farmer. After repeated efforts and expensive experiments he has produced a simple, substantial Drill, which by way of eminence he calls a "WHEAT DRILL." It is vastly superior to the costly and complicated machines heretofore in use. This is the third Drill he has invented, and he has now brought it to that state of perfection beyond which it cannot be carried. It is the Ne Plus Ultra of Drills, combining all the advantages of every other, and free from their imperfections.

We challenge the world to produce a Drill equal to this in durability, operation or price!! ☞ All orders should be sent in or delivered to one of our agents as early as July to secure attention. J. A. HOLMES & CO.
Brockport, March 15, 1849.

A Small Farm Wanted.

A Letter addressed to C. S., Newport, N. Y., describing the premises, and mentioning the terms, will receive attention.
August, 1849. [8—3t*.

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY DERBY, MILLER AND CO., AUBURN,

THE AMERICAN FRUIT CULTURIST,

BY J. J THOMAS.

A GREATLY enlarged and improved edition of the Fruit Culturist, containing more than triple the matter of the former editions, having been wholly re-written, so as to embrace essentially

ALL THE VALUABLE INFORMATION

Known at the present time, relative to

FRUITS AND FRUIT CULTURE.

It contains more than

THREE HUNDRED ACCURATE ENGRAVINGS,

And will include condensed and full descriptions of all fruits of merit or celebrity cultivated or known in the country.

To prevent confusion in a numerous list of varieties, careful attention has for years been given to effect the clear and systematic arrangement adopted in this work; and further to enable the reader to know at a glance, the various grades of excellence, the quality is designated by the size of the type used for the name.

The numerous figures of fruits are

EXACT IMPRESSIONS

Of average specimens. The descriptions have been prepared in nearly every case, from the fruits themselves; and to distinguish fixed from accidental characters, careful comparison has been extensively made with specimens from several different states, and with the descriptions in the best American works on Fruits.

To determine the qualities as adapted to different regions, assistance has been largely furnished by a number of the most eminent pomologists of the Union.

The whole forming a handsome duodecimo volume, of over 400 pages, at the low price of One Dollar.

The work belongs to the author and is not traded. A liberal discount is made to Booksellers.

DERBY, MILLER & CO.,
Oct. 1., 1849. [10-3m] Publishers, Auburn, N. Y.

☞ The above work just received and for sale at the office of the Genesee Farmer. It can be sent by mail. Price $1.

Buffalo Nursery and Horticultural Garden.

THE Proprietor of this old establishment offers for sale a very large assortment of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, &c. The Fruit Trees are very vigorous and healthy. His whole stock has been propagated with the greatest care, and mostly from bearing trees, growing on his own grounds.

Apple Trees of some fifty of the most choice sorts, including Northern Spy, Roxbury Russet, &c., &c. by the thousand at very reduced prices. Dwarf Pears, a fine assortment of beautiful trees. *No fire-blight in these nurseries.* 8,000 Peach Trees, of the very best sorts; fine trees and free from all disease. Cherries; a fine collection grown with low heads. Also, a good assortment of the Plum, Pear, Apricot, Nectarine, Quince, and all the smaller fruits.

The assortment of Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, &c., comprises almost every desirable article. Annual importations are made from Europe of new and rare varieties of Fruits, Roses, &c. Apple, Pear, Quince and Plum STOCKS by the quantity, and Nurserymen supplied with trees of large or small size at low prices.

Orders by mail or otherwise, and letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention. Every article carefully labelled, securely packed and forwarded agreeable to order, and with the least possible delay.

☞ Descriptive Catalogues sent gratis to all applying (post paid,) and every article will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 1. 1849. [illegible] HODGE.

Seedlings for Sale.

THE Subscribers, proprietors of the Old Castle Nurseries Geneva, N. Y., have for sale

50,000	Quince	Seedlings,	15 to 20	inches	high,	$10 per thousand.
50,000	Cherry	do.	8 to 15	"	"	8 " "
40,000	Pear	do.	8 to 20	"	"	10 " "
20,000	Plum	do.	8 to 15	"	"	10 " "
20,000	Apple	do.	2 y'rs old	nice for grafting		$5 per 1,000.

They cultivate extensively, and have for sale the rare and approved varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Also, Buckthorn, Hawthorn, &c, for hedges.

All orders promptly attended to. Trees sent a distance well packed and delivered at the railroad depot.

T. C. MAXWELL & CO.
Geneva, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1849. [10-2m]

Notice—Seedlings For Sale.

60,000 Apple Seedlings, of three years growth, for sale by the Subscriber. Price $3 per thousand.

ELIAB YEOMANS.
Walworth, Wayne, Co. N. Y. [10-1t]

Removal to No. 21 Buffalo-st., Talman Block.

C. HENDRIX & SON,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Shelf and Heavy Hardware. House trimmings of all kinds, as cheap as the cheapest.

Rochester, Oct. 1, 1849. [10-3t]

MOUNT HOPE GARDEN AND NURSERIES,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE proprietors invite the attention of Fruit Growers, Nurserymen, and dealers in trees to their present stock now offered for sale. By recent large importations from Europe, and an extensive scale of propagation at home, we have obtained a stock of nursery articles as complete as any in the country, and we offer them to purchasers on the most liberal conditions.

The well known health, vigor and hardiness of the trees raised here, and the undivided and scrupulous attention given to every department by the proprietors in person, offer great inducements to purchasers

STANDARD FRUIT TREES,

Consisting of all the best varieties of the *Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, &c.*, of suitable age and size for orchard planting. The principal stock is made up of the well known popular sorts, but all the new American and foreign kinds are in our possession, and can be furnished.

PYRIMIDAL AND DWARF TREES,

Consisting of select varieties of Pears on Quince, Apples on Paradise, and Cherries on St. Lucie, or Mahaleb stocks, for gardens, and limited grounds; and for nurserymen and others who wish to obtain fruit from their trees at an early day. We have for many years given special attention to this department, and therefore believe we have probably the largest and best stock in the Union.

GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, CURRANTS, ETC.

Of these we have a large and complete assortment, and can supply them by the 100 or 1000. The best English Gooseberries are imported every year. All the new Currants can be supplied.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUB ROSES, ETC.

All the leading sorts, such as Horse Chesnut, Mountain Ash, Ailantus, &c., can be furnished by the 1000 or 10.000 at much below ordinary rates—besides a large collection of new and rare Trees Shrubs, Roses, &c., recently imported.

HEDGE PLANTS.

Buckthorn 2 and 3 years from seed; Osage Orange, 1 and 2 years; Privet; besides Evergreens, such as Red Cedar, Hemlock, Norway Spruce, Arbor Vitæ, &c., can be furnished to any extent required.

STOCKS AND YOUNG WORKED TREES FOR NURSERYMEN.

Pear Seedlings, 1 and 2 years transplanted; Plum do., 2 years from seed bed; Paradise Stocks, for Dwarf Apples; Mazzard Cherry Seedlings, 1 year; St. Lucie, or Mahaleb Stocks, for dwarf Cherries; Quince Stocks, of sorts commonly used.

Young worked trees for distant transportation.

NEW UPRIGHT QUINCE the most easily propagated, and freest grower. We have now obtained a pretty large stock, and can supply them in moderate quantities.

Wholesale Priced Lists and General Catalogues forwarded to all post-paid applications.

Sep 1, 1849. ELLWANGER & BARRY.

Albany Agricultural Warehouse,

No. 369 & 371 South Broadway.

THE Subscriber having during the past season suffered in common with many of his fellow citizens—his warehouse being consumed, &c.—has procured the spacious new store erected for his business, No. 369 and 371 South Broadway, where he has an extensive assortment of all the best and leading AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and MACHINES in use. From his long and successful experience in the manufacture and sale of articles in his line, he flatters himself that he can suit the wants of the farming public to the best of its kind, and on as favorable terms as any other manufacturer in the States.

Among his assortment are his celebrated Horse Powers, Threshing Machines and Separators.

Smith's Patent Cornshellers for horse power.

Clinton Hand Shellers, single and double hopper; Grant's Patent Premium Fanning Mills, for power and hand, &c., &c.

Also, a complete assortment of Garden, Field and Grass Seeds.

[9-tf] H. L. EMERY.

DR. KITTRIDGE'S

CELEBRATED SPRAIN & RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

NO better preparation was ever offered to the public for the following complaints:—Rheumatism, Lame Backs, Bruises, Sprains, Stiff or Contracted Tendons, Swellings, Stiff Neck, Nervous Headache, Earache, &c

This Liniment is likewise excelled by none in its use upon Horse and other Animal Flesh, for curing Spavins, Sprains, Sweenies, Galls and all flesh wounds.

Price Fifty Cents per bottle. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. GRANT,

No. 43 Exchange-st., Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS—Isaac Mitchell, East Bloomfield; S. D. Lundy, Waterloo; W. P. Matison & Co., Seneca Falls; E. W. Cheney & Sons, Canandaigua; Clark & Pierce, Livonia; H. Tilton, Moscow; Whitney & Lafflin, Mt. Morris; Ely & Co., Clyde.

October 1, 1849. [10-tf]

Agricultural Books.—A large assortment of Books on Agriculture, Horticulture, &c., for sale at this Office.

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Market Prices of Agricultural Products.

New York, Oct. 24.

Ashes—Market better for Pearls with a fair demand, and sales 40 bbls at 6 12a6 25. Pots in good demand and steady at $7.

Flour & Meal—Western and State Flour quite active and for good market is 6c better. There is a speculative demand in expectation of enhanced prices by the steamer now due. Sales 15,000 bbls at $3a3 25 for uninspected, 3 62a 4 12 for sour, $4a4 37 for fine. 4 62a4 75 old common state, mixed western and Canadian, 4 75a4 87 new common State and old strait western. 4 87a$5 for strait and very good state, 5 12a5 25 mixed, strait and favorite Western. 5 12a5 25 pure Genesee. Meal steady and quiet. Sales 350 bbls Jersey at 3 12.

Grain—Holders of Wheat are pretty firm. Fair demand for milling. Sales 3,600 bu prime Genesee at 1 21, Canadian in bond, and 3,000 white on private terms, 3,300 prime white southern 1 15. Corn is again rather better with a good demand, part speculative and for export. Sale 50,000 bu at 62½a64 southern mixed, 64½a65 western yellow, and 65a65½ northern yellow.

Seed—Market very quiet for flax; small sales Canadian at 1 37 and Jersey 1 40 per 56 lbs.

Wool—Market has been very quiet for the last three days; sales 40,000 lbs at full quotations, which are for common 30c. ¼ blood 34c, ⅜ and ½ blood 30a32, full blood Merino 40. Saxony 45; sales of pulled 20,000 lbs since last report at 28c for No. 1 city pulled. 31 for superfine do, 34a35 extra do, 32 for No. 1 country pulled, 35a36 for superfine, and 40 for extra do.

To Advertisers.—The Publisher of the Farmer begs to remind all interested, that his terms for advertising, as well as subscription, are *cash in advance*. Those who wish to avail themselves of the superior advantages of the Farmer as an advertising medium, should send requisite payment with their orders, *to secure attention and insertion*; and those whose notices do not appear, will, with this explanation, understand the reason.

In most cases, in which we have, in order to accommodate distant friends, (?) published notices without a rigid adherence to advance terms, vexation and loss have been our reward for the favor extended. We have hundreds of dollars due us, which we are unable to collect by ordinary means. Many to whom we send bills, requesting payment, give the matter no attention whatever—and thus, after being *largely benefitted* by our extensive circulation, either *refuse* or *neglect* to be———. This is pleasant—very. However, some of these silent gentlemen may possibly soon receive a benefit through the pages of the Farmer in the shape of an *entirely gratuitous and conspicuous notice*—the only way perhaps in which we can square accounts!

Bound copies of the present (tenth) volume of the Farmer will be ready for delivery on or before Dec. 1. Price 50 cents in paper—62½ cts. in boards and leather. A very liberal discount to Agents, Booksellers, &c.

Back numbers and volumes of the Farmer promptly supplied to agents and new subscribers.

First in Beauty and Value—Cheapest and Most Popular.

THE GENESEE FARMER,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE,

ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS OF

Farm Buildings, Domestic Animals, Implements, Fruits, &c.

VOLUME XI, FOR 1850.

In issuing a Prospectus for the *Eleventh* Volume of the Genesee Farmer, the Publisher considers it unnecessary to state at length the design and objects of the work, or repeat former pledges as to its management. Those who read the Farmer are the best judges of its value and character, and can decide whether it is worthy of continued support—and those who are unacquainted with it are invited to examine its pages. In popularity and usefulness it now ranks *first* among the various monthly journals of its class published in America, and every proper effort will be made to sustain its high reputation as an earnest and valuable aid to the Farmers and Fruit Culturists of the Country.

The new volume will commence on the 1st of January, 1850. It will be published in the best style, as heretofore—on handsome and clear type and *superior paper*. The volume will be appropriately illustrated—containing numerous and expensive Engravings of *Farm Buildings, Improved Implements, Domestic Animals, choice Fruits, Flowers, Shrubs, &c.* Indeed, in typographical appearance, we design to make the volume for 1850, what the present one is pronounced, the *most beautiful Farmer's Journal* yet issued in this country. ☞ Each number will contain TWENTY-FOUR ROYAL OCTAVO PAGES! making a large and handsome volume of about 300 pages, (with Title Page, index, &c., suitable for binding,) at the close of the year.

Placing its claims to support upon its merits alone, we respectfully submit the work as eminently calculated to promote the individual and collective interests of the Agriculturists and Horticulturists of the United States. Grateful for the unexampled patronage already extended to the Farmer, we solicit the aid and co-operation of all its friends and readers to increase the circulation and thus augment the usefulness of the *cheapest and handsomest Agricultural Magazine* ever offered to the American Public.

Terms—Invariably in Advance—as follows:

Single Copy, 50 Cents. Five Copies for $2, and any greater number at the same rate, if directed to individuals. If directed to *one person*, Eight Copies for $3, and any additional number at the same rate. The entire volume sent to all subscribers.

☞ Post-Masters, Agents, and all friends of improvement, are respectfully solicited to obtain and forward subscriptions.

Subscription money, if properly enclosed, may be sent (postpaid or free,) at the risk of the Publisher. Address to

PUBLISHER GENESEE FARMER,

November, 1849. *Rochester, New York.*

GENESEE FARMER,

Published on the first of each month, at Rochester, N. Y., by

D. D. T. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

DANIEL LEE & D. D. T. MOORE, Editors.

P. BARRY, Conductor of Horticultural Department.

Fifty Cents a Year, in Advance.

Five Copies for $2, and any larger number at the same rate, if directed to each subscriber. Eight Copies for $3, if addressed to *one person only*—and any larger number, directed in like manner, at the same rate.

☞ All subscriptions to commence with the year, and the entire volume supplied to all subscribers.

Advertisements.—A limited number of short and appropriate advertisements will be given in the Farmer, at the rate of $1,50 per square or folio (ten lines or 100 words) for the first insertion, and $1 for each subsequent publication—in advance. The circulation of the Farmer is from five to eight thousand larger than that of any other agricultural journal published in the United States.

☞ Advertisements, notices, &c. should be forwarded on or before the 15th of the preceding month, to secure insertion in any specified number.

STEREOTYPED BY JEWETT, THOMAS AND CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.